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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-26 P. M.				
1909.				
27th Mar.	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
2nd Apl.	BRITANNIA*	6525	.....	...
10th "	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
17th "	PERSIA	7361	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9608
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MAMMORA	10500
15th "	BOYNE	7915	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
29th June	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
12th "	PALESTINE	6000	VICTORIA	6222
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badcock	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillubor	16th Apr 1909
KOSCIUSKO	5,433	A. Porcati	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badcock	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
WORKMASTER	5,200	E. Bolzani	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	R. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5,939	G. Burgoglan	26th Mar. 1909.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DUMRA	1,602	Thur. 25th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. 'DUMRA," 1,602 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,065 tons, sailing on or about 27th Mar.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Guiconnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,635	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baratgo	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,275	Revillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,318	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baratgo	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

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" " Marseilles..... " 578

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	18th Apr. 1909.
D. RALDUINO	4,500	D. Magnasini	15th May 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ETNA	6,000	G. Bolello	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
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Kobe	Ryoiun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplan ade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

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DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
ST. SWITHIN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Taichanan.
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Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON COMPTOIR

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be learned on application.

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CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Adea.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD
For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kelar and Karachi.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, 'ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, arising out of overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, nervous and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, chronic complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other kindred symptoms of nervous prostration, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation, and nerve action, in accordance with the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what and to recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherescene and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and ... as of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c. ... practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the appliances of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, accidentary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no person should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (Reading as Colonel). Sent from Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Cheltenham, England. Sole Agents for all Colonies ... Price 2s 9d per Bottle.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To the obstacles of all Stationers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1909.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1909, at 4-30 P. M., (Bombay Time), for the following, purposes viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly audited Balance sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Anundji Nanji as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Jamnadas Gocouldass deceased.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,

GOCULDASS MADHOWJI & SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1909.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Rs. 125 Share Certificates, are ready, and will be issued to the Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, in exchange for the Old Share certificates, or on production of the receipts granted for the Old Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

For the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, OLD STEEL TRANSVERSE SLEEPERS, taken out of the line, about 196 tons at Lahore, and 700 tons at Raewind available, arranged in lots of 10 tons each. Free delivery will be given at any Station on the North-Western Railway, to purchasers of a full wagon load and above.

Sleepers can be inspected in the General Stores Yard, Lahore, and in the Engineer's Yard at Raewind. Offers will be received up to the 31st March, 1909, for the whole quantity or any portions of it, not less than 10 tons.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 12th March, 1909.

DULWICH.

THE EDUCATIONAL centre for BOYS and GIRLS:—DULWICH COLLEGE with over 600 Scholars, High School for Girls, and various preparatory Schools.—Dulwich is 22 minutes from Victoria, Holborn, Ludgate Hill, London Bridge, Clapham Junction, Wimbledon, and Crystal Palace, with good train service. TO BE LET, situate on high and open ground, good neighbourhood, convenient for Railway Stations, Shops and Churches, 15 minutes walk from Golf Links, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, semi-detached, containing 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, Dressing-room, Bath-room, H. and C., Conservatory, kitchen, scullery, usual offices, good cellarage, gas throughout, garden in front and good one at the back, side entrance, rent £60. Available from May 1st. Apply C. KEMBER, 52, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich London, S. E. References exchanged.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depôt, Wari Bunder, Magazon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1909.

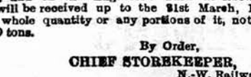
THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 19th April.
ENTRIES CLOSE on MONDAY, 5th April.
Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY 8th April, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.
Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.
Rules, 1908-1909.

W. R. S. SHARPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 1st March, 1909.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) and correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO., 89, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, Opposite "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Town, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 or cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY,
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY
AND OF
Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN, D.D., Principal of the Wilson College.

A SACRED DRAMA
ENTITLED
"CHRISTIANA"
(Part II of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress) will be performed by local amateurs at the
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
ON SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1909,
At 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following is an outline of the Drama:—
Christiana and her sons leave the City of Destruction.
The Pilgrims are admitted at the Wicket gate.
Christiana and Mercy are assaulted by two Evil Men.
The Pilgrims visit the House of the Interpreter.
They rest at the Palace Beautiful.
They are entertained at the Inn of Gaius.
They reach the Delectable Mountains.
They enter the Land of Beulah and Christiana is summoned by the King to cross over the River.
The following selections of sacred music will be given between the scenes.

Solo ... "The Voice of the Father" ...Mr. Frank J. Clark
Quartette ... "God so Loved the World" ...
Soprano Solo... "Lead kindly light" ...Miss Vining
Bass Solo ... "Abide with me" ...Mr. H. A. Dennis
Contralto Solo. "O Rest in the Lord" ...Miss Nancy Shepherd
Bass Solo ... "Come unto me" ...Mr. Elwin Gellett
Solo ... ..."The King of Love my Shepherd is Mr. Cornfort
Soprano Solo. "O for the wings of a Dove" ...Miss Vining
Hymn ... "For all the Saints." ...All.

Reserved and numbered Seats 2 Rs. (Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.)
Unreserved Seats 1 Re.
A few at 8 As. each.

PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS will be made.
Any balance after defraying expenses will be given to local Missions
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., and Organ by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
GATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AND TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
MARCH 24th and 25th.
Open from 5-30 to 7-30 P. M.
The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play a selection of music.
Opened again at 8-30 P. M.
AT 9 P.M. GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Wilds of Jujubland; Arrival of British Expeditionary Force; Royal Navy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteer Detachments; Bivouac; Defence of Camp Enemy's Snipers; Alarm; Detachments fall in; Attack on British Force by the savage tribes of Jujubland led by their famous Chief, Umslopogas and Slopikisso; Signals for help; Enemy presses the attack; Relief heard in the distance; arrival of Relief party of the Gloucestershire Regiment; Advance of Detachments and rout of the enemy.

MASSED MILITARY BANDS TATTOO
GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME for 24TH MARCH.

Part Song ..."Hail! Smiling Morn" ...Spofforth.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song ..."Beauty's Eyes" ...Tosti.
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Violin Obligato—Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Trio ..."The Flower Greeting" ...Aerschman.
Miss CLARA PROCTER, Miss QUEENIE DIXON, Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
Song ..."Vainka's Song" ...Whishaw.
Miss F. BENJAMIN.
Violin Solo..."Le Rouet" ...Papini.
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Song..."Il Bacio" ...Arditi.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
Part Song ..."To June" ...Cresar.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song..."On the Banks of Allan Water."Old English.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
Song..."Urvara" ...Adams.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Duet ..."When true love" ...German.
Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Quartette ..."The Three Chafers" ...
Messrs. THOMAS FAULKNER, MEDLEY and WAITE.

Admission to the Fete Re. 1 includes a free ride on
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
Kindly lent by Saley Mahomed Dharamsi, Esq., J. P.
Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.
Programmes of the Concert, price 8 annas each, which will admit to the Concert tent, may be obtained from
G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.
This film was taken by kind permission of Mr. E.H. BOSTOCK, Proprietor, and by courtesy of Mr. H.B. BIRKETT, Manager, of Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's Royal No. 1 Menagerie.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
PAREL.

PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
DANCE
ILLUMINATED GARDENS.
G. I. P. MILITARY BAND
(50 PERFORMERS).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1909, 9-30 P. M. (S. T.).

ADMISSION:—Non-Members Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady). Extra Ladies Re. 1 Each.

Special Reserved Electric Tram Cars will leave Parel at 1-30 and 2-5 A.M. for Grant's Buildings, stopping as required. Tickets at As. 8 each can be had at the Institute during the evening.

A. E. L. HARRISON,
Hony. Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old Mine White, diamond and emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabji Narielwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE:

High Class furniture for Drawing-room, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motor Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P. M. (S.T.) sharp.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAWLS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Jusa b Abdoolah.

3,990 No. 1,267—1 case embroidered shawls.
4,000 No. 1,268-61—2 cases do.
4,012 No. 1,720—4 cases do.
4,185 No. 1,720—4 cases printed shawls.
4,000 No. 1,264-63—2 cases shawls.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler mare, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler mare, young, 15 hands, very serviceable, owner going home.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th April next, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the School of Art, Bungalow, next to the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F.P. household furniture, Jost's fans, rich crockery and glassware, and sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by "Soundy and Co.," first-rate pictures, drawing and bed-room carpets, rich table ornaments, hanging and table K. O. lamps, beaded chicks, almirahs, iron and brass bedsteads and (unless otherwise disposed of) a handsome strong C. spring victoria by Stephens & Sons, a pair of powerful bay Walers, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham with new rubber tyres, sets of brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in large tubs and pots, palms, &c., the property of the Hon'ble G. Owen Dunn.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH, 1909.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST, BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in Russia 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Excise Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, to be hired.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and wherever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 30 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs B. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by Grade from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located as 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus conserving labour and facilitating the work. Intending customers in the above side lines will find Combination and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE at LONAVLA, Tungarli Hill, Ten Acres of ISAMI LAND, beautifully wooded with a nice Bungalow, splendid view. For Particulars apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 11, Hornby Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 563, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seamen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY" when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxurious Studio for the convenience and demands of Connaught. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oez's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4 | Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 | Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO LET, for three or six months, FURNISHED FLAT, on Gamadia Hill, one of the Coolest in Bombay. Address, 1188, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Excellent lock-up COACH HOUSE and STABLE, situated near Byculla Club. Apply Box No. 1317, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the GARH ESTATE. Rajaura Kangra District. Superior dessert can supply 3 lbs. tins, at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 2 Esplanade Circle, Bombay.

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VISITORS TO LANOWLEE will find comfortably furnished Rooms, with Board and Home Comforts, at Mrs. RUSSELL'S RESIDENCE, on the Poona Road. Terms Moderate.

WANTED, in Poona for the season, well FURNISHED HOUSE, in best locality, with large garden, stabling etc. Rent and particulars to Box No. 1350 care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for sought at
[All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
SAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN KUTNEE RAPESEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balli Brothers, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the spot by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following lots of Brown Kutnee Rapeseed, now lying in the Compound of No. 3 shed Wari Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. BLASCHECK and Co. Bombay.

Pile No.	16—405	Bags.
"	26—400	"
"	32 W. S.—264	"

Each lot will be sold separately. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots to be cleared within four days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Lower Mahim opposite the David Sassoon School, near Matunga Railway Station.

Under instructions from Mr. Cassum Haji Joosab, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Krishnarao, the mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 21st day of February 1908, and 7th day of September 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the under-mentioned property.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,078 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 819 New No. 4086 and New Survey No. 1156 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 5605 and 5606 and Street Nos. 81 and 82 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Affonso Nunes, on or towards the west by the property of Nurbadabai, wife of Parshotum Narayan, on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhurandas Bhugwandas and partly by public passage, and on or towards the east by the property of Sham Bhaskar Kothare.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to the mortgagee's attorney Mr. F. F. Pavri at his office No. 44, Tamarind lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, PIER TABLES, Etc.

Under instruction from Mr. Haji Esmal Geol Mahomed, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of S. M. Khakibhai Padamsy., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Kalkadevi Road, opposite the Dwarkanath Temple, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th March, at 3-30, p. m. the following valuable cut glass 7, 12, 18, 26 light candle chandeliers, 3, 4, 5, 8 light gas chandeliers, fairy lamps, Venetian glass and gilt pier glasses with pier tables, table candelabras, and mirrors, star vase lamps, chandelier parts, sofas, chairs, glassdoor cupboards and show cases, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FIREPROOF LARGE MILNERS SAFE,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Pirbhai Damjee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

1 large size fireproof Milner's safe, 54 by 42 by 30 inches, suitable for jewellers and merchants.

The above safe is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE of Major A. D. G. Shelley's valuable household furniture at the "Old Court," Pawai, Road, Malabar Hill, or WEDNESDAY, 28th April next.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, &c.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 24th day of March, sell, by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Meadow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit purchasers as follows:—

1,500 pieces Incandescent Lamps obscured, half obscured, clear, fancy and coloured glass lamps, in varieties of 100, 200 and 230 volts, and 8, 16, 32, 50 and 100 candle power.

6 coils wire and 110 yards of 19, 14, 19, 16 and 27, 18.

One lot ½" and 1" plain and screwed insulated conduit (pipes).

25 Ceiling and Desk Fans 230 volts, a lot of very rich fancy glass and silk lamp-shades, shade carriers and galleries, cord ornaments, pocket volt meters and am meter for testing accumulators and dry batteries, Nettleford screws.

8 Blickensderfer typewriters and one Simplex soda machine.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

High Court.
Suit No. 573 of 1908.

Ramrao Prasram and others ...Plaintiffs,
vs.
Gunpatrao Prasram and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their sales room, at 21, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned Jewellery THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1909, at 3-30 o'clock (Standard Time).

Silver ornaments consisting of:—Anklets, bangles, rings, waist band, goblets, cups, trays, snuff boxes, chains, etc., etc.

Gold ornaments consisting of:—Rings, chains, necklaces, bangles, buttons, armlets, etc., etc., besides this, pearl necklace, about 60 chows; pearl earring, 48 pieces pearls; 2 pieces pearls; and such other valuable jewellery.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down each lot to the purchaser; and the balance to be paid after the sale and goods cleared next day.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS, SALE OF BOILER, PUMPS, DYNAMO, Etc.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned machinery in the compound of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Cashin Street, Mody Bay, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars of the machinery:
1 Cornish Boiler.
1 Horizontal Sea-water Pump by Munford.
1 Vertical Sea-water Pump by Carruthers.
2 Condensers convert Electric Motors.
1 Continuous current Dynamo.
1 Marble Switch Board.
1 Volt Meter.
1 Am Meter.
2 Centrifugal pumps by Gunner & Co., Ltd.
1 Copper boiler pan complete with decks and table tube.

Printed catalogues of specification of Machinery and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

Now on view.

N.B.—Private offers also will be received before Auction Sale by the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH, 1909.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Mercantile and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence solicit orders for anything REALIABLE. AGENTS for purchase of goods, made or produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are accepted to fit the export.

ADDRESS: KEYMER LONDON. TELEGRAMS LONDON

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
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THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply only to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co, Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co, Hummum Street, Fort.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has fully earned its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

| |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lowada, 2,124 tons, Captain C H Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain S B Butler arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 155 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E Giacoppello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ruth, 2,222 tons, Captain Thos Hellieson, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Nordvest, 1,098 tons, Captain C J Kofoed, will sail to-day for Porto Ferrago (Elba) with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain G J Jourdan, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain J Mannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
H M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack ...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 23.

Askehall.....2762 Fell .....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Butler .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Baldion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba....1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dandolo ...3197 Giacopello .....F Rubattino S N Co
Goalpara ..1399 Elton.....M M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Lichenbels.....3623 Frerichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail ... .The Captain
Lawado...2124 Lane.....M Mackenzie & Co
Netherlee.....2746 Rankine.....
Nuddia .....1944 Dickinson.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell .....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robat.....W & A Graham & Co
Safd.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Springburg...3173 Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3343 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Suradia .....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Somali .....1615 Greave A Strandes .....
Vadala.....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2245 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke.....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
B Planet Neptune	2821	Price	Chittagong	N-F	F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2760	Bouhall	Hull via K'chi	30-3	F M & Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	2-4	M M & Co
F Ismaila	3381	Ross	Bangoon	26-3	M M & Co
H Amatonga	2053	Wooster	London	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Britannia	3578	Barnham	London	31-3	P & O S N Co
N Inverewk	3203	Smith	Philadelphia	26-3	B A Willis
P Barenfels	3467	Engelge	Hamburg via Karachi	24-3	W & A G & Co
Q Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	31-3	B & P N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kagoshima Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	26-3	N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia	3269	Tait	Liverpool	27-3	W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion	3015	Trichon	Havre	24-3	J Mackintosh & Co
5 Lindenfall	2595	Tallock	Kobe	7-4	T Morrison & Co
7 China	3868	Berguglian	Kobe	26-3	W Dunne
10 & 11 City of London	5693	Whish	Liverpool	6-4	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	27-3	P & O S N Co
14 Dumra	762	Moxon	Busrah	25-3	M M & Co
15 Africa	2565	Bolassich	Trieste	1-4	W Denny
16 Nairn	2324	Lassen	Dunkirk	25-3	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	24-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahandi	547	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

P D M

Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	31-3	P & O Co
Offside Q.					
Mohammadi	1252	Coates	Zanzibar	27-3	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Dandolo s	Giacopello	Venice Feb 21
	Bulimba s	Butler	Bushire, Mar 11
	Lawada s	Lane	Rangoon, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Africa s	Bishop	Persian Gulf
	Islami s	Hannah	Jeddah, &c
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rath, Hellieson, for Moulmein.
„ Nodvest, Kofoed, for Port Ferrago (Elba).

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Delta, for China, &c.
„ Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Mohommadi, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
„ Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Dandolo, for Madras and Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's Steamer Macedonia, left Hongkong, on March 20.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 23rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's Steamer Capri from Singapore left Colombo on the 23rd instant, and expected to arrive on the 27th instant.

The same Co's Steamer Auchenblae, arrived at Kobe on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—153 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, M Balia; 30 bales wool, L Ramchand; 29 bales wool, J Mooljohand; 85 bales wool, R Ramjpratap; 150 bales wool, B Hurbham; 118 bales wool, J Nara; 451 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 46 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales wool, E Hurbhum; 163 bales wool, M J Jeemabhoy and Co; 60 bales wool L Hurbhum; 161 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 163 bales wool, D Nagjee; 117 bales wool, 4 bales cotton, R Moloobhoy; 35 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 108 bales hemp, V Bundally and Co; 6 bales cotton 105 cwts turmeric, G Sojpal; 78 bales wool, R Rampratap; 1,900 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 16 bales wool, G Gemanmal; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathurdas and Co; 1,050 cwts wheat-sweeping, D Tejpal; 104 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co; 179 bales wool, E Tekchand; 41 bales wool, M Balia; 32 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 34 bales wool, T Chimandas; 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

City of London s—600 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Amatonga s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,600 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 4,160 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar; 28 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

Britannia s—50 bales hemp, Hirji Govindjee; 1,200 cwts jowari, 4,017 cwts rapeseed and 10,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Arabia s—66 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales skins and hides, H D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales hides, H Noormahomed; 21 bales kides, M O H Moosa; 7 bales carpts, Fleming Shaw and Co; 100 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji; 17 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 27 cases chutney, 3 cases condiments, Framji Nowroji; 80 cwts fishmaws, B Dhanji and Co; 119 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 19 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co; 14 cwts cardamumseed, G Suchedina and Co; 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 350 cwts dryginger, R Essaria and Co; 525 cwts nuxvomica and 13 cwts bees wax, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,935 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji and Co; 19 bales skins, R M Kooka; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts nuxvomica 80 cwts coir-rope, H Jairam; 65 cwts horns, J M Rehimatoola; 1 bale skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, G Bechar; 13 bales skins, M M S and H Gahmed and Co; 19 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, R Moleobhai; 178 cwts mother of pearl shells, 13 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 40 cwts gum, T V and Godse Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Amatonga s—1,730 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—250 cases Indian condiments, 1 case dryducks, Merwanji Poonjiajee and Sons; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Show and Co; 22 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,274 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7,998 cwts teelseed, 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts linseed, Jhon Facheri; 5,260 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 69 cwts turmeric, 35 cwts senna leaves R Jeewandas and Co; 2,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Omersey; 990 cwts linseed, 990 cwts castorseed, 1,980 cwts wheat, 495 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

Olympia s—55 bales cotton, Bambjees and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,810 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Show Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—120 cwts horns, Esmail Mahomed; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—16,650 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 2,000; cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 108 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 140 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 70 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 217 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mowraj.

FOR MALMOE.

Hidalgo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 552 bales cotton, 86 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co; 38 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,135 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 57 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy and Co; 17 cases bristles, Higerle Sulzer and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ile de la Reunion s—1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 204 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 178 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, L Devzi; 100 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 500 cwts linseed, M Samji, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 15 cwts olibanum; M Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 900 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 44 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co.

Delta s—556 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Kageshima Maru s—410 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Lindenhall s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

China s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Kt. Errant s—700 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co; 680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton Bhimji Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Lindenhall s—1,500 vo bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—22 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 26th Feb. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 26th Feb. 1909.	For week ending 26th Feb. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 26th Feb. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	27	1,053	22	1,050
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	1,049	23	1,062
Vessels transported	23	736	14	797
Vessels attended to	3	78	2	99
Vessels warped	...	17	...	43

LADY PALMER, the widow of Sir Charles James Palmer, who died at Dorney House, Bucks, on January 10, left the following direction in her will :—" I have a great horror of being buried alive, therefore I wish my finger to be cut, and bequeath £10 to Dr. Wilmot or any other doctor who is attending me at my death for such service."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—March 23, at Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Nusserwanji Jamshedji Mehta, son of the late Jamshedji Nowroji Mehta, and son-in-law of the late Muncherji Bomonji Panthaki. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 (B. T.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaris in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m. 7-15a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m.
B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m.,
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim : "If you don't save the cents, you'll never save the dollars.."—H. A. VACHELL.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 25.—Lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59a.

Friday, March 26.—Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company., 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Persia," with the English mails of 12th March due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59a. Low water, 3-13m., 8 45a.

Saturday, March 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Hunters' Flat Races. Bombay Hunt. The Sacred Drama, "Christiana," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 2-48m., 3-53a. Low water, 8-56m., 9-38a.

Sunday, March 28.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 3-32m., 5-2a. Low water, 9-45m., 11-19a.

Monday, March 29.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Barhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4-28m., 6-43a. Low water, 10-51m.

Tuesday, March 30.—Hindu Ram Navami holiday. Jackal Club Point to Point Races. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 5-58m., 8-27a. Low water, 1-23m., 0-27a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A. M. on the 26th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 9 A. M. the same day at the new G. P. O.

AN ACADEMY FOR PARSEES.—Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta, will deliver a lecture on "An Academy for Parsees" in the Asian Club House, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 7 p.m. The members can bring guests.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. A. Penton has eported to the Police that on a table in his bedroom, of his house, Club Road, on Sunday night, he had placed his watch and chain. After an hour he looked for it but found that it had disappeared. It is a silver watch and gold chain and valued at Rs. 200.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—Programme to be played at Green's Restaurant to-day :—

From 7-45 p.m to 9 p.m.

March .....The Cameronians .....Lovell
Selection .....The Meistersinger .....Wagner
Valse .....Wedding of the Winds .....Hall
Bell Gavotte ...Wedding Belle .....Rimmer
Overture .....Solencile 1812 ....Tschaikowsky

From 10 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Rapsodie .....Norvegienne .....Lalo
Cornet Solo ...Softly Wakes my Heart .....Saint Saens
Torch Dance...Bride of Cashmir .....Rubinstein
Galop .....Post Horn .....Keuig

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
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Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
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Very different in style
from previous importations.
Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Sylvia .....Monk
Overture .....Tutti in Maschera...K Bela
Intermezzo .....Salome .....Loraine
Selection .....Il Bravo .....Mercadante
Valse .....La Reine les Corus. Waldteufel
Selection .....Sergeant Brue .....Godfrey
Dervish Chorus .....An Oriental Scene..Sebek

THE FETE AT THE OVAL.—The following are the programmes of music at the Fete on the Oval in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund:—

To-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m.

March .....Oberstiger .....Zeller
Overture .....Masaniello .....Auber
Valse .....Luna .....Luick
Cornet Solo .....Sleep and Forget .....White
Selection .....La Poupee .....Andran
(a) Gavotte.....La Comtesse .....Bodwell
(b) Galop .....Sans Facon .....Hits

To-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p. m.

March .....Red Feathers .....Rogan
Overture .....Dame Valentin.....Suppe
Valse .....Espana .....Waldteufel
Selection .....Carmen .....Bizet
Intermezzo.....Baby Parade.....Prior
Herzblatchen ...Tyrolienne .....Faust
(a) Cornet Solo . Peace and Rest .....Batten
(b) Galop .....Sleigh Bells .....Kahner

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held in the Trust Office, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, presiding.

The Trustees considered a memo. by the Chairman stating that the lessee of a certain plot, Wellington Lines Estate had let the ground floor of his building for office purposes contrary to conditions entered into by him.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested no action should be taken at present, but that at the end of two years, when the lease, under which the ground floor was rented, expired, the Board should lay down their general police in regard to buildings in that locality.

Sir Sassoon J. David was afraid they would be setting a bad precident if they did not take action in the matter at once. This particular condition was made by the Trustees with the object of providing more accommodation for residential purposes.

Mr. Wacha and Mr. Cuffe expressed similar views.

It was finally decided to enforce the condition.

The Board considered the vote by the Chairman on the notice of motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla that Government be requested to resume the Kennedy Sea Face Estate and relieve the Board from all liability in connection therewith.

It was resolved to request the Chairman to address Government in terms of his note.

After transacting some more business the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Australien," March 25.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Australien" on the 25th instant at 6 p. m. Passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier :—

Barrie, Mr K W
Barratt, Col and Mrs
Birdwood, Capt
Birdwood, Mrs and maid
Chart, Mr and Mrs
Dadyseth, Mr
Crummey, Mr
Jones, Mrs
Kamball, Mr H V R
Levi, Mr H L
Marquant, Mr
Mackay, Mr Frank
Peltier, Mrs and child
Sheridan, Mr
Strange, Mrs
Smith, Mrs Doveton
Varma, Mr

THE RYAN PRESENTATION FUND.

Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama and H. D. Padamji, Honorary Secretaries of the Ryan Presentation Fund acknowledge with thanks receipts of the following subscriptions to the above Fund :—

The Hon. Sir B. Scott Rs. 20, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell Rs. 50, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar Rs. 15, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Rs. 100, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Rs. 50, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy Rs. 50, Messrs. Singer & Co. Rs. 50, Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal Rs. 15, Mr. Shapur N. Chandabhoy Rs. 50, Mr. Jehangir Byramji Dalal Rs. 15, Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, Rs. 50, Mr. P. R. Wilson Rs. 15, Messrs. S. Rose and Co Rs. 50, Parsee Rs. 20, Messrs. Rustomji D. Sethna, D. P. Bhedwar, H. B. Bharucha, Mr. C. B. Robinson, H. P. Karani, N. M. Marshall, D. D. Karanjia, J. C. Clubwalla, Dorab D. Mody. Adi Framji, Dossabhoy H. Jijibhoy, James O'Brien, Hormasji K. Bhedwar, Jusab Haji Ali, Charles Harding, Cursetji Dady, Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Ardeshir Billimoria, Merwanji Cooper, S. H. E. Bode and Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, each Rs. 10.

Further subscriptions can be sent to the Honorary Secretaries "Ryan Presentation Fund" 25, Esplanade Road or to the Bank of Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

The weather has been dry everywhere, except in Trivandram. Heavy clouds have appeared in the extreme North-west and moderate clouds in the central parts of the country and the South of the Peninsula.

Humidity is still low in the greater part of India; temperature has risen further North-east of India, but is normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Duststorms are possible in North-west India and conditions are locally favourable for thunderstorms in the Central Provinces and the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear at Lahore and Ambala but light to moderate cloud has appeared elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad but has increased and is normal elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture nearly everywhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately clouded over the whole division. Humidity is normal in west Central India and Kathiawar but is in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in Berar but have become lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has risen and is now higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north but normal in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in parts of Hyderabad but are generally clear in the Bombay Deccan. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—An area of slightly low pressure has appeared over Sind and Rajputana. Pressure is also relatively low over Berar. These changes have been accompanied with the spreading of moderate cloud over the whole reporting area with the exception of the Deccan. Weather appears slightly unsettled nearly everywhere.

A few thunderstorms or duststorms may occur in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. A few thunderstorms are likely also in Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	72·6	67·6	...	6·26
Jaak	83·3	70·3	...	1·85
Muskat (22nd)	84·8	76·1	...	4·70
Multan	90·3	61·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	79·9	55·4	...	5·08
Lahore	87·9	55·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	93·3	57·6	...	0·57
Ambala	89·5	55·0	...	1·37
Delhi	89·7	66·2	...	1·17
Agra	91·5	64·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	93·3	59·0	...	0·55
Jhansi	96·5	67·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	96·9	57·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	101·1	64·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	95·1	58·3	...	0·44
Karachi	82·0	71·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	92·4	63·4	...	0·44
Jaipur	96·2	65·1	...	0·44
Kotah	98·0	67·6	...	0·18
Bhuj	97·6	66·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	81·3	73·2	...	0·12
Veraval	88·7	69·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	98·9	62·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	97·6	71·5	...	0·65
Surat	91·1	69·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	101·6	69·7	...	0·07
Deesa	100·8	64·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	94·0	61·3	...	0·00
Indore	97·6	64·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	97·5	62·3	...	1·94
Saugor	95·6	69·5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	99·6	68·9	...	1·78
Khandwa	103·2	71·1	...	0·07
Akola	104·2	74·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	102·3	74·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	102·6	72·6	...	0·27
Chanda	104·5	75·0	...	0·23
Raipur	101·2	77·1	...	0·08
Bombay	85·9	73·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	72·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·5	77·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	75·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	102·4	64·5	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	99·9	64·0	...	0·00
Poona	100·5	64·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·8	72·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	100·7	71·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	95·3	68·6	...	0·36
Aurangabad	100·2	64·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	75·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·8	74·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·7	76·4	...	5·28
Calicut	89·3	77·6	...	0·62
Cochin	87·7	73·3	...	8·63
Colombo	88·0	75·0	...	0·23
Masulipatam	91·3	72·1	...	0·23
Bellary	101·0	70·3	...	0·23
Madras	102·2	74·6	...	4·05
Cuddapah	88·5	73·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	91·8	63·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	97·4	73·8	...	2·35
Trichinopoly	97·1	76·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	90·4	78·5	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd March was 29·930. 4 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE "PIONEER":—Lord Curzon, in one of his most expensive moods which happened in case to coincide with the delivery of a Budget debate oration, dealt with what he was pleased to call the "tyranny of the pen"—"that threatens to extinguish all personality or initiative or despatch under mountains of manuscript and print." He showed with considerable eloquence how the evil had grown and how it had come to be checked under a "regime" that took nothing both efficiency for its motto. "We have made," said his Lordship, "a detailed examination of every report that comes in from any quarter to the Government of India, and have collated them over a period of years. In this way we have been able to strike a mean, both as to contents, and character, and length. A great many have been found to be useless, and have been abolished altogether. With regard to the remainder, we have issued definite orders in each case, prescribing the manner of compilation and the limits of length. We have invited the local Governments to do the same with the reports that go up to them but do not come on to us. We are thus thinning the forest, not by a general order to reduce the amount of superfluous timber that it contains, but by ringing every tree in it that ought either to be lopped or to be cut down and by sending in the woodmen with axes to perform the task." And his Lordship's hearers were left to conclude that something like the millennium was about to set in when the official scribbler would cease from scribbling and nothing but pure honey would be left for the curious to extract from the Government bee-hive. But alas for the frailty of mankind: the deadweight of half a century's refuse may too be much even for the energies of the most zealous labourer striving to make order out of a rubbish heap. Lord Curzon might cut down the reports, lay down "rules of business" to guide the erring scribe in the compilation of his material; the "system" he sought to master has survived to add its weekly, monthly and yearly contributions to ugly fearsome pile. The official report, albeit smaller and less pretentious than of yore, is still in its main features the official report of pre-Curzonian days; a heavy wearisome document that its official wrapper somewhat unnecessarily warns us is "to be kept dry." There are, it is true, exceptions—reports that could be termed which are both a pleasure to read and at the same time documents of great practical value. But these exceptions are exceptions because in nearly every case they have not been written according to a prescribed plan, with so many sections and pages and so many words to each section and page. A skeleton outline that leaves nothing to be filled in but a few percentages and statistical comparisons with the records of former years cannot, of course, allow much scope for originality; and the zeal for brevity may be carried too far. There are some reports at any rate where one might reasonably expect something more ambitious than a mere chronicle made up of facts and figures. The annual administration reports, for example. Here surely one might suppose was an opportunity for Local Governments to take careful stock of their position, to set forth their policy in various directions in clear precise terms for the proper enlightenment of their subjects, to take unto themselves credit where credit was due, and to explain the causes of failure where Fortune had been unkind. Inevitably the chief events of the year would also come under review, but an attempt might be made to give to each the due amount of consideration which its importance deserved. Events of no consequence so far as the administration was concerned would find no place in the story. Nor would this annual publication any more than resolutions that are issued "by order of the Lieutenant-Governor" be necessarily the handiwork of the province. Each province has its plethora of literary ability, and as for the future (who knows?) work such as this might materially help to while away the time of a much-leisured Executive Councillor But that is to anticipate. For the moment we have to be satisfied with a report of another type—a compilation arbitrarily divided off into so many pages, paras, sections, and chapters and professing to contain a complete summary of the history of every provincial department during the year. It is like the famous "Moral and Material Progress" publication that is yearly issued to the Houses of Parliament, a report of reports. It is in fact built up out of more or less ancient history, since it cannot be issued till every other provincial report has put in an appearance. Season and crop reports, police reports, land revenue administration reports, reports on criminal and civil justice, reports on maritime and trans-frontier trade, reports on irrigation, on opium, on salt, on everything, including zoological gardens, are brought under contribution in turn to make up the stuffing of this egregious report which when it comes to be read is found only to give the provincial history—of two years ago. The latest of these publications to come into our possession is the Administration Report of Bengal for the official year 1907-08. It is typical of its kind. To read it without any previous knowledge of the troubles of the time one might easily conclude that the two most important events of the year were the removal of the headquarters of Government from the plains to the hills and the remodelling of the "Gubbay House" for monkeys in the Zoological Garden, Calcutta. Now whatever may be said about the first the intrusion of monkey into an administration report of a province is about as much appropriate as the query Mr. Chamberlain once tacked on to a bellicose despatch—"And how is Mrs. Kruger?"

INDIANS IN FIJI.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The group of Islands bearing this designation are ruled by a British official who is styled the Governor and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific and the present occupant of the office being Sir Everard im Thurn, who has held it for the last four years. Under ordinary circumstances Fijian politics are not of sufficient interest to excite attention outside the circle of those who are concerned with them, and beyond receiving a share of the sugar produced from its plantations, India has but little business connection with those remote spots in the Southern Seas. There is, however, a racial relationship of which probably few Anglo-Indians are aware except those who control our local emigration laws and have to examine and pass orientals adventuring to this distant Crown Colony, either as settlers or workers in its sugarcane fields. For since the early seventies, when the sovereignty of the Islands was ceded to us by their chiefs and people, Indian labour has been largely and successfuly employed in their agricultural exploitation the indigenous population being too sparse and indolent for strenuous work. Similar features are observable in the history of some of our West Indian possessions, Guiana, Natal, and most of all in Mauritius, where domiciled Indians are now one of the most prosperous and opulent sections of the community.

A corresponding development appears to be happening in Fiji, where, arriving originally as ordinary coolies, many Indians elected to remain on the expiration of their indentures and are now landowners, traders and commercial monopolists. And if recent New Zealand advices are reliable, some of them, wishing to emulate their compatriots in Bengal, are projecting a revolution against the British Raj in the Pacific to be inaugurated by a general rising in Leon, the seat of Government and the largest of the two hundred and odd islands comprising the Colony. The causes of this alleged conspiracy are not given, but it is surmised that it arises from a desire on the part of the Indian population, which numbers about eighteen thousand, to have a larger share in local representative institutions and to have their interests protected in the Governor's Council. The latter consists of an executive body of five European officials who exercise the functions of an advisory body in matters touching the general administration, while in addition there is a Legislative Chamber of twelve probably the smallest of the world's parliaments for the purpose of framing laws and regulations. Half of these legislators are elected by popular vote, and under the present ruler there has recently been an extension of the franchise, the planting interests being allotted two Members as their industry is practically the mainstay of the Colony. It is said to be in regard to this concession that some dissatisfaction has been displayed by the domiciled Indians who consider that their claims have been overlooked. But, however pronounced the feeling may be, it has not assumed the proportions attached it to by the New Zealand publicists, and a "rebellion in Fiji" is unlikely to be one of the newspaper headlines of the immediate future. Sir E. im Thurn has the credit of being a popular and tactful official, and he will doubtless find means for placating the irritation of his Indian subjects, without having to appeal to the neighbouring White Continent, where probable developments are being followed with interest, for assistance. The force at his command for protective purposes is of a very miniature description, as its total strength is eighty-five armed Police and some two hundred Volunteers, but his one hundred and twenty thousand subjects have no militant aspirations, least of all the Fijians who constitute two-thirds of them and are controlled by their fourteen chiefs, the latter being Government nominees.

The economic future of these islands, like that of their great neighbour the Commonwealth, depends largely upon the question of population, for the fine indigenous races, whom we converted from cannibalism less than a half a century ago, are dying out rapidly despite the efforts which are being made to save them from extinction. Some years ago a frightful epedemic killed something approaching half a million of them, a holocaust which depopulated many of the islands and left thousands of acres of fertile territory uncultivated. As the Europeans, some three thousand of whom are engaged in planting and other commercial careers, are to few to enforce an anti-Asiatic policy, it seems probable that the population problem may be solved by encouraging Indian emigration to a Colony suited to them climatically, which yields all the tropical productions with which they are familiar, and where land is procurable upon extremely easy conditions. According to a recent writer (Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, whose books upon Pacific life contain much curious and valuable information) this idea is already in process of exploitation, as the local Government gives every assistance to Indians who desire to remain and take up holdings on their own account instead of returning home with their savings at the expiration of the five years for which they are indentured to the plantations. "They make," she observes, "industrious cultivators and good subjects on the whole, and as they increase very rapidly, the time cannot be many generations removed when an Indian population will have replaced altogether the dying-out Fijian race."

The advent of the American Civil War in the sixties, and its consequent effects upon the cotton supply of the world, caused Fiji, which is well adapted for the growth of the commodity, to embark largely on its production and some respectable fortunes were made, but when a slump in prices set in at the close of the contest, South Sea growers were ruined and the industry was never revived. But as there is now a large and increasing demand for staples of fine quality such a Fiji, can produce, it is suggested that Indians might be encouraged by the grant of small subsides to resuscitate a form of agriculture for which climatic and other conditions are exceedingly suitable. The tea industry is a recent introduction from India, and Fiji already has a number of gardens devoted to it, while coffee and vanilla and cultivation are also advancing. All these pursuits have been taken up by domiciled Indians who are also adventuring upon sugar-growing, the principle industry of the Colony, which exports it to the value of half a milion sterling a year. As the thousands of our Indian subjects who annually cross the seas in search of employment or in quest of competencies in commerce are now ostracised by the anti-Asiatic cults of most of our Colonial possessions, a properties of them might turn their attention to these depopulated island in the Pacific, which present great possibilities, and where they would be welcomed as useful and desirable settlers, always provided that they eschew Extremist views in politics and do not give apprehensive White Australia cause to believe that they contemplate the creation of a coloured Republic on the threshold of her back doors.

RAISULI has met with an unexpected reverse. He has been endeavouring for some months to secure the post of Governor of the Fahs from Mulai Hafid, and has spent over £12,000 in order to "interest" various Court officials in his behalf. Now Mulai Hafid has definitely refused him the post. By way of consolation, however, the Sultan has presented Raisuli with a horse, some tents, and four new wives for his harem.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again. I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottes for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MORLEY'S PERSPECTIVE.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—Differing as they do in many respects Lord Morley and Lord Curzon are mutual admirers, each admiring the intellectual force and sterling character of the other. In moving the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, the Secretary of State paid a high compliment to the ex-Viceroy and declared that England has never sent out and will never send out to India a Viceroy "his superior, if, indeed, his equal in force of mind, in unsparing remorseless industry, in passionate and devoted interest in all that concerns the well-being of India." The state of things in which Lord Curzon had to leave this country was not, in Lord Morley's opinion, "completely satisfactory, such as would have been the crowning of a brilliant career." But the speaker added that this state of things was not the consequence of the great Viceroy's policy. In return Lord Curzon acknowledged that the Secretary of State's speech was characterised by "his felicity of diction and elevation of thought," and that the whole of the speeches which the noble Viscount had made on Indian affairs would constitute a noble contribution both to the political thought and literature of our time. This is all very satisfactory. The great difference between the two statesmen is, it seems, that Lord Morley believes in concessions as much as efficiency, while Lord Curzon will not purchase peace at too high a price. With most of the Secretary of State's sentiments we are in hearty and grateful accord. There is one sentiment, however, which obtrudes itself too frequently in his presentment of the state of things in India. He makes it appear that the main object of his reforms is to win over mischievous people, rather than to do justice to the claims of Indians. Whenever the expediency of a reform is questioned, the Secretary of State, instead of merely defending it on its merits, dangles before his opponents the prospect of discontent and unrest continuing in India if the concession is not granted. This is neither very dignified, nor very complimentary to the educated classes here. To treat the reforms as if they were mere sweetmeats given to naughty children to keep them quiet, irrespectively of their deserts and their hygienic requirements, may perhaps be called statesmanship, but it stands on a lower plane than the conceptions of right and justice which we were accustomed to associate with the name of Lord Morley before he joined the India Office.

THE HON. MR. G. O. W. DUNN.

The "Parsi":—Although in deference to the request of the President of the Municipality the resolution requesting Government to extend his term of office as Chairman of the Improvement Trust had to be dropped, Mr. Dunn no doubt appreciated the motives of the members who took this opportunity of expressing their sense of the value of his services. Quite apart from his acknowledged ability as engineer and a man of affairs, the geniality, tact and considerateness of Mr. Dunn have done much to overcome the difficulties which naturally beset the Improvement Trust. The requests of owners and builders receive reasonable and considerate treatment, and the many adjustments of interest are settled amicably instead of in the old spirit of mutual hostility. That the Corporation no longer regards the Improvement Trust as a wanton aggravation inflicted upon it by Government is chiefly owing to Mr. Dunn's "savoir faire," and its appreciation of this fact was testified by the unanimous election of Mr. Dunn as President last year. If Government are still intent on doing "all things by all men," we can only hope that the retiring Chairman will prove to have made his methods an enduring tradition of the office he is shortly vacating.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The "Praja Bandhu":—When the news that the purely indigenous Indian Press will not be represented at the forthcoming Imperial Press Conference, to be held in London was first received in this country, it naturally gave rise to a certain amount of disappointment in the quarter concerned. If the Conference was to be "Imperial" in the true sense of the term, it ought to include the representatives of the Press from all parts of the British Empire, and it was nothing else but a grave slight to ignore the indigenous Press of this country, which in spite of many difficulties is fast growing in power and importance, and as such is a factor that must be counted with. We are, therefore, glad to learn that better counsels have prevailed with those responsible for convening the Conference, and they have resolved to include representatives of the indigenous Indian Press at the Conference. Further news in connection with this matter to hand is that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, the distinguished Editor of the "Bengalee" has been selected as a representative of the indigenous Indian Press at the Conference, and that he is said to have accepted the offered invitation. That Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, who is a host in himself, is pre-eminently fitted for the high honour conferred upon him there is not the least doubt. It must, however, be said that the invitation to only one representative of the vast and varied class of indigenous newspapers scattered over the whole of India is indeed very meagre. We think that at least one representative ought to have been invited from every Province in this country, and their total number even then would have been about half a dozen. Holding as we do this view we desire to make this suggestion to those responsible for the Conference, and trust they will see their way to carry it out, provided it is not yet too late to do so.

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

The "Indian Spectator":—The appointment of Sir Steyning Edgerley as one of Lord Morley's advisers does not seem to be due to the mere recognition of a personal claim, or even of the claims of this Presidency. For an adequate explanation of his appointment we must remember, we believe, his connection with the Decentralisation Commission. If we wish to surmise the nature of his contributions to the deliberations of this Commission, we may remember his speech in the Viceregal Council, in which he delineated in outline a scheme of decentralisation, affecting not only the relations between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments, and between the Local Governments and the District Officers, but also between the representatives of Government and the self-governing popular bodies. In carrying out the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, the Secretary of State will have by his side an adviser fully conversant with the desire of the Provincial Governments and of District Officers for more freedom, and no less sympathetic with the scheme of entrusting a larger and larger share of local autonomy to the people of villages as well as towns and cities. If we are not mistaken, village autonomy will find in him, notwithstanding his being a Bombay officer, a sincere, if cautious, friend.

THE ALEXANDRA Y. G. ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The "Parsi":—Perhaps the most notable among the institutions started in Bombay in the early sixties by a small doughty band of Parsi pioneers of female education, almost in the teeth of opposition, was the Alexandera Institution for Girls founded in 1863 through the educational zeal of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji. The progress of this Institution has spread over something like half-a-century during which it has done much practical good to the cause of female education among the different communities of this City, but more especially among the Parsis. The work it has achieved may not seem to this generation of much consideration now that we are accustomed to look upon female education as a matter of course. But in those days it was different. Difficulties then experienced by such pioneers of female education Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the late Mr. Sorabji Bengali, Mr. B. M. Malabari and others in advancing the cause may to some extent be gauged from an examination of the stubborn orthodox prejudices still to be noticed among certain Hindu communities which have not yet accepted social progress as their guiding principle. The annual prize distriuntion of the Alexandra Institution was held on Monday last under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thakersey who supplemented the shortness of his speech by the generous ardour of heart for the cause. In the year under report the School had 125 pupils of whom about 25 were Hindus, one Mahomedan and the rest Parsis. We have a suggestion to make to the authorities of this and such other institutions in our midst to the effect that they should now direct their attention to some of the useful courses which are prescribed at certain American Universities which have for their object the training of young girls for fulfilling adequately the duties and responsibilities of wife and mother—duties which ought surely to be ever the uppermost to a woman. Female education loses much of its value if it fails to prepare women for this.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTE.

The "Indian Spectator":—Little could the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy have thought that the seed of commercial education he was sowing, amid the ridicule of the wiseacres of the day, would sprout so rapidly and flourish an ever green tree. The proceedings at last Wednesday's meeting, presided over by H. E. the Governor, show how popular the B. J. Institution has grown and what a real and widely felt want it supplies. With adequate support from the public and the State, the institution is likely to leave behind many a school and college in the City in the race of usefulness. There are wiseacres still in our midst, who doubt the utility of separate commercial training, but these have been sufficiently answered by a competent authority like Sir George Clarke, to say nothing of Professor Lees-Smith and others. To neglect trade and commerce, whilst concentrating our energies on arts and industries, is a refinement of cruelty to our luckless students, which they least deserve. It is suggestive of the vicious old system under which we created an army of literary men without providing scope for the exercise of their educated abilities. Mr. P. N. Wadia, leader in the field of commercial education, deserves the best thanks of the community for his persevering efforts. His life-long devotion to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's family, and his wise and careful management of his estates, were handsomely acknowledged the other day by the worthy grandson of the founder, Mr. Rustomjee. Between this gentleman and Mr. P. N. Wadia, they ought to devise means for enlarging the usefulness of the Institution which already owes so much to their zeal and good sense.

CHARITY PURE AND HALLOWED.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The opening of Sir Jacob Sassoon Hospital for the European and Jewish community in Poona was an interesting ceremony. The wealthy Baronet's philanthropy in this direction is praiseworthy. There is no charity so ennobling to our civilised humanity as hospitals for the relief of those suffering from ills to which mundane flesh is heir. The doctor, the sanitarian, and the schoolmaster are in evidence at present all over the world, and we are rejoiced to notice that the trinity is also abroad in this country of illiteracy, ignorance and superstition. Education, above all, is the greatest solvent for curing the three factors which so broadly dominate the masses. Ignorance and superstition now presenting themselves in a variety of form are the parent, no doubt, of illiteracy. Illiteracy, therefore, must be first removed by Education. Education, therefore, should always be the first care of our people supported by the State. Both should equally realise their responsibility, in this respect. When Education dispels ignorance and superstition, sanitary laws and hygienic conditions are certain to follow and be intelligently understood and energetically acted upon. The sanitarian comes only after the schoolmaster. It is indeed somewhat surprising that while from times historical, if not immemorial, it is enjoined to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, there seems to be no evidence of the fact of any kind, however rudimentary, of organised relief for suffering Indian humanity, albeit the fact that Buddhism brought in its train the organisation of "Panjrapoles" to protect dumb domestic animals either suffering or infirm with age. We read how the great Asoka established hospitals for suffering animals. And yet strange to notice nothing was done for suffering human beings. Modern civilisation of the West, however, has brought into prominent relief the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, and it is much to be wished Indian philanthropists would devote a portion of the wealth. Providence has blessed them with for this most noble purpose. There is no charity, so pure, so hallowed, and so blessed as this.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Hospital which Sir Jacob Sassoon has built for Europeans in Poona, and the Leper Asylum of the Scottish Mission, are splendid monuments of public philanthropy coming to the aid of men who want skilled medical treatment and relief. The Hospital is a gain for both the European and Indian communities, as it contemplates to relieve the old Sassoon Hospital of its European wards, and to reserve it for the exclusive use of the natives of the town. The opening address of sir John Muir Mackenzie was interesting in the light which it shed upon the extent of aid which the Presidency gets from Government towards medical relief. Every new hospital and dispensary, though founded originally by the generous donations of the charitable public, are an additional burden upon the Provincial Exchequer. It is a happy device which the Government has inaugurated and encouraged to stimulate philanthropic grants and contributions towards medical relief. Except in the metropolitan city which has taken upon itself all responsibility for the maintenance and provision of hospital requirements, the Mofussil is exclusively dependent upon Government aid. The Presidency spends more annually on the medical relief than any other parts of India, and yet, as Sir John reminded us, the necessities of the Mofussil are crying. Though the prevailing rule in this matter does not totally relieve Government of their financial responsibility except when local bodies and voluntary contributions share between them the full cost of local medical requirements, Government have always tendered their whole-hearted support whenever it is approached with an offer to build a dispensary or a hospital without providing for its up-keep.

THE West End of Berlin has been startled by the sight of a judge becoming suddenly insane and running amok. The subject of the attack was Judge Niemir, formerly of the High Court, and the outbreak occurred quite suddenly. He demolished all the windows in his dwelling, smashed the entire stock of crockery, glasses, wine bottles, and flower pots, and wrecked a considerable portion of his own furniture. Niemir had previously barred and barricaded the doors and threatened to murder his servants. These fled, screaming to the balcony, and were rescued by means of a fire-escape, which was hurriedly brought up by the brigade. The firemen attempted to enter the dwelling, and when they broke the doors open Niemir rushed to meet them armed with an axe, with which he attacked them. He was felled by means of the jet from a high-pressure hose, and then the police seized him.

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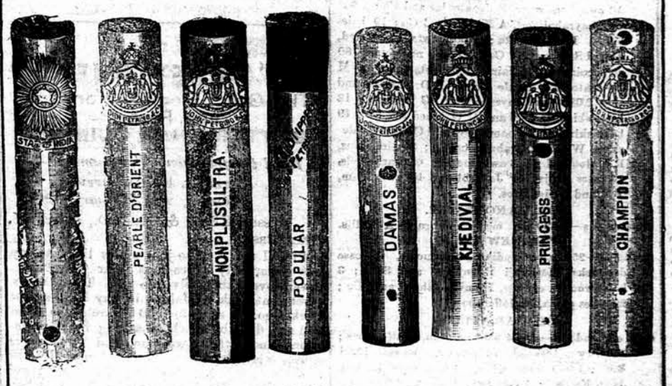

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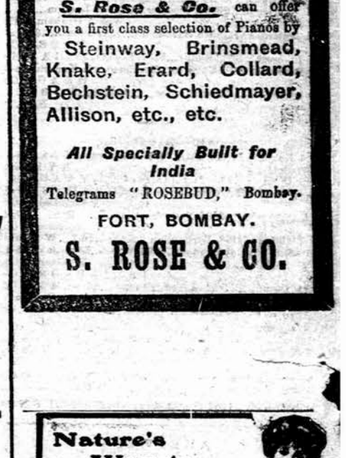

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GOLD MEDAL
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

GHELLABHAI LILLADAR AND ANOTHER VS. MUNGKERSHA N. CHANDABHAI AND ANOTHER.

For the plaintiffs :—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandi and Co.

For the first defendant :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the second defendant :—Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case yesterday. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared on the true construction of the partnership agreement herein, that the first defendant was not entitled to deduct and appropriate to his own use, from the commission earned by the partnership, any sum for himself as payment for management of the firm's business, or the sums received for law charges ; that the first defendant might be restrained from making any such deduction and appropriation except with the express consent of all the partners that he might be ordered to restore the two sums of Rs. 1,500 each so appropriated by him, or at all events the shares of the plaintitiffs, amounting to Rs. 375 each for each year ; that he might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs their proper share of the commission earned for the years ending 31st July 1903 and 31st July 1904, etc.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving judgment, said this suit was filed by the two plaintiffs against the two defendants on the 6th April, 1905. Plaintiff 2 and defendant 1 are brothers, defendant 2 being the brother-in-law of plaintiff 2. The suit arose out of a certain partnership, the agreement whereof was dated 15th August, 1898. Each of the parties had a four anna share, and the partnership was the agency of the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company. Prior to the first plaintiff joining the other three partners, they had carried on a similar business. By the agreement it was provided that defendant No. 1 should be the senior and acting partner and the other partners should take such part in the business and its management as he should thinkfit, and that the books, papers, cash and all other property of the firm should remain in the custody and possession of the first defendant. The other partner having free access thereto at all reasonable times. The plaint said that the first defendant claimed to appropriate to himself two sums of Rs. 1,500 each, being the amount due to him for his management of the firm for the years ending 31st July 1903 and 31st July 1904; and that in any event, he should be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs their share of the commission earned and received for those years without deducting the two sums of Rs. 375 on account of the plaintiff's contribution to the two sums of Rs. 1,500 respectively. Defendant, alone put in his written statement, Defendant 2 gave evidence on his behalf, but did not file any written statement. Stated shortly, the first defendant's case was that there was an implied agreement, whereby he should be paid Rs. 1,500 per annum for managing the firm's business. He counterclaimed for a "quantum valeat" in respect of his management, and also for the sum of Rs. 80 for law charges, but neither of these counterclaims was pressed. The only question, therefore, his Lordship had to decide was, whether there was an implied agreement such as defendant, No. 1 alleged, the onus of proving which of course lay upon him. On the 3rd April 1900 certain resolutions were passed by the partners, whereby it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be paid on the distribution of the commission to the first plaintiff and the first defendant in return for their trouble. It was proved that during the first years of the partnership, the first plaintiff and the first defendant took an active part in the management. The first defendant's case was that the amount of the commission due to the partners for the years ending 31st July 1898 and 1899 was not paid to them in cash, but was deposited with the Company, and that afterwards the sum of Rs. 1,500 was debited and credited to the partners in accordance with the resolutions ; and that this system was continued in the subsequent years. In August 1902, the first plaintiff ceased to work for the firm ; as apparently the first plaintiff, in conjunction with the first defendant, was starting another company. The first plaintiff was also engaging himself in a mucoadum's business. The first defendant said that, after August 1902, the whole of the conduct of the partnership was carried on by him alone. Upon the evidence, documentary and oral, his Lordship came to the conclusion that there was no implied agreement such as defendant No. 1 relied upon. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs for the sums claimed with interest. Deffendants No. 1 must bear the cost of the plaintiffs Defendant No. 2 must bear his own costs.

THE RAI BAHADUR ANUPSING COLLIERY COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

W. CROWDER AND COMPANY VS. LUKMANSING SAIGUL.

For the plaintiffs :—Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Co.

For the defendant :—No appearance.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of this suit, which was brought against the defendant, the managing proprietor of the Rai Bahadur Anupsing Colliery Company of Lahore. The claim was for the recovery of Rs. 25,819, with interest and costs, in respect of five separate accounts relating to the supply of goods at Delhi, consisting of copper-sheets and wire-ropes. Despite three bills having been sent to the defendants, neither was a reply received nor were payments made. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs with interest from April 1908 and costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE MARKAR LITIGATION.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

THEIR Lordships have delivered judgments on the Appellate Side in rejecting the application for revision made by Mr. Dinshah F. Markar, the complainant in a case disposed of by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitting Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, solicitor, of the offence of defamation.

The learned Chief Justice said: "This is an application in which D. F. Markar asks for revision of an order of acquittal passed by the Magistrate in favour of Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, a solicitor of this Court, for writing a letter on behalf of his client (Dosibai), the mother of the applicant, in these terms :—'We may add your client indulges in unnecessary correspondence, and holds out threats to his old and helpless mother, which to say the least is cowardly and unfair.' Speaking for myself, after a perusal of the evidence of the solicitor Mr. Da Cunha, who was examined in the case, and after reading the facts disclosed in the judgment of the Magistrate, I am of opinion that there is no ground whatever for revising the order of the Magistrate. On the contrary, I entirely agree with the remarks made by the solicitor Mr. Jamietram, and I think the conduct of this young man has been disgraceful."

Mr. Justice Batchelor said : "I agree, and wish to state that, in my opinion too, Mr. Jamietram's letter was a perfectly proper letter to write, and that the applicant would have been better advised if he had taken to heart the reprimand which he had so thoroughly deserved."

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. FIFTY DACOITS.

For the accused :—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Lang, Mr. Chamier, Mr. Weldon, Mr. G. K. Dandekar, Mr. K. H. Kelkar, Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, and Mr. Sumitra.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday disposed of the case of the 52 accused charged with dacoity, and dacoity with murder, committed on 24th September last, in the village of Ganjihal, taluka Hungund, in the mansion of Gangabai Jaghirdar. The case has been reported. A very large amount of property was looted, and the following were ill-treated and killed by being thrown into a well and drowned :—Gangabai Bapuram Bhakkas Jaghirdar, a widow ; her widowed daughter Krishnabai Thakurprasad ; and a relative of theirs, Tarabai girl, (7). The only one who escaped the fury of the dacoits was Nana Saheb, a boy one or two years, who was the adopted son of Krishnabai.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who tried the 52 accused, with the assistance of two assessors, sentenced five out of the lot to death ; eight were sentenced to transportation for life ; twenty-five were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from ten years to one year ; and fourteen were discharged.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered the judgment of the Court. The sentence of death passed on Nos. 6, 8, 39 and 52, viz., Aiapa, Sanga, Rudraga, and Amine, was confirmed, his Lordship characterising the murders as cowardly ones. As to accused No. 17 Gursangapa, he said that this man stood in a better case than the above four ; for in his case the evidence of the approvers appeared not to have been supported by independent testimony. The sentence of death passed on him was reduced to a sentence of transportation for life. Accused Nos. 1 and 15 were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life ; their sentences were reduced by their Lordships to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of seven years on accused No. 41 was reduced to five years. The Sessions Judge, said their Lordships, had assessed the value of the evidence correctly and dealt with it with impartiality ; his judgment was so painstaking and exhaustive as to leave nothing to be desired. Their Lordships endorsed the complimentary remarks made by the Sessions Judge regarding Mr. Lamburt and his subordinate officers. The sentences on the other accused were confirmed.

CLAIM FOR A HOUSE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KISHORDAS DEVIDAS AND OTHERS VS. JAGJIVANDAS AND ANOTHER.

For plaintiff-appellants:—Mr. P. B. Shingne.

For defendant-respondents :— Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana. The action was instituted by the plaintiffs against the defendants for obtaining possession of a certain house alleging that it was purchased by Kishordas at a Court sale as the property of one Ranchoddas and that defendants obstructed them in reducing it to possession. Defendants contended that they knew nothing about the purchase of the property at a Court sale. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Dahanu who awarded plaintiffs' claim. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that in the Court of first instance defendants had withdrawn their contention as regards one-third of the property in dispute and confined their defence only to the remaining portion. No doubt in their written statement they had pleaded that Ranchod's interest in the property had been sold. Their Lordships said it was not competent to the Appellate Court to admit fresh evidence and to hold that Ranchod's interest had been sold away before the appellants purchased it at a Court sale. Their Lordships therefore amended the decree by directing that plaintiffs should recover by partition possession of one-third of the property in dispute.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

PUNJA VS. JAGANATH PURUSHOTAM.

For the plaintiff-respondent :—Mr. R. R. Desai.

For the defendant-appellant :—Mr. S. S. Patkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik. Plaintiff sued the defendant for getting ascertained the amount due to him on taking a fair, true and full account of the dealings on mortgage of certain lands for Rs. 1,500. It was alleged that plaintiff was an agriculturist, that the defendant had received profits at Rs. 200 a year for a long time anterior to the mortgage and that accounts were demanded from the defendant but none was rendered. Defendant, while denying the plaintiff's allegations, contended that the whole sum due to him was Rs. 2,446-9-6 and that he was never in possession of the property. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who on taking accounts found that Rs. 1,696-8-3 was due by the plaintiff to the defendant, and gave a decree accordingly. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik varied the decree of the Court of first instance by ordering that plaintiff should pay within six months Rs. 925, the amount due under the mortgage. Against this decision a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, set aside the decree of the District Judge and remanded the suit for disposal according to law.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain S. G. D. Andrews, and Captain W. H. Bamber.

The Marine Court continued the inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision on the 27th February last, between the s.s. "Godaveri" and a boat in the Dock channel. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Bombay Government ; Mr. Tennant, of Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Mehta, Pleader, appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Sulleman Ismail, Master of the s.s. "Godaveri" ; and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dadaji Ganu, the tindal of the boat.

Mr. Sulleman Ismail, Master of the s.s. "Godaveri," was further examined by Mr. Nicholson. The witness said that as soon as he passed the dredger he saw the muchwa. He could not do so before as the dredger was in his way. He passed the dredger clear off fifty feet. Until the dredger got clear of his front he could not see anything. The look-out man drew his attention to the muchwa, which had one sail on. He first whistled, then went to both the telegraphs and gave orders, "stop" and "full speed astern" and for going to the starboard side. He also shouted to the muchwawalla to go aport. That was all that he could do. According to the rule the muchwawalla ought not to have rowed and ought to have gone to his port side. If this had been done there would have been no collision. The muchwa struck the "Godaveri" on the port side. After the collision he lowered his life-boat. It took two or three minutes to do so, as the awning was to be cut.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said that the muchwa was cut into two, because it had a joint which must have given way. The muchwa could have gone astern if it wanted to. If that had been done it would have only touched the steamer and not collided with it. The witness had forty life-buoys on board the ship. The dredger was about 150 feet away from the "Godaveri" when the collision took place.

Examined by Mr. Mehta, the witness said that it was at a slow speed that the steamer started from the dock. The speed was increased to half-speed, which was continued only for two minutes when the muchwa was sighted. He could not see the muchwa in time as the dredger obstructed this view.

Witness further said that Mr. Ranade, a pleader was on board the steamer at the time of the collision. The machwawalla made a statement to Mr. Ranade, who wrote it on a piece of paper. The witness lowered his life-boat in the shortest time possible. When he first sighted the machwa he could not have averted the collision, unless the machwawalla himself had done something in his own turn to avoid it.

Examined by Mr. Tennant the witness said the steamer was provided with every kind of requisites that were necessary.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

LOSS OF A CONSIGNMENT.

Before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, and Mr. Donald, Second Judge.

Mr. Dunlop, appearing for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, moved yesterday before the Full Court for a rule to show cause why the judgment of Mr. Donald in the case of Maganlal Purushotam and another versus the B. B. & C. I. Railway, should not be set aside. In this case, as was already reported in these columns, plaintiffs sued the Railway Company to recover the value of two tins of ghee which they had consigned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. These goods were found to be lost and Mr. Donald held the Company liable and gave a decree for the plaintiff.

In moving for the rule, Mr. Dunlop said that it was necessary for the plaintiffs to prove affirmatively wilful neglect on the part of the Railway and he cited the case of Lewis versus G. W. Railway Company, 3 Queen's Bench Division and many others in support of his argument and contended that plaintiffs had not produced any evidence to show wilful neglect on the part of the defendant. Then he entered into the facts of the case and showed that it was amply proved by evidence that the Railway Company treated the goods referred to as they would treat their own goods. After defining wilful neglect, he said there was no evidence at all to show that the defendant Company did not take proper care of the goods.

The rule applied for was granted.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CAUSING HURT.

Inspector Canty charged Makand Sambhu and Dhondu Jagaji, mill hands, with causing hurt to Tanda Gopal, also a Hindu, by means of a knife. Mr. Periera, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that about 2-30 o'clock on Monday afternoon the complainant went to the first accused and demanded the rupee he had lent him some time ago. The second accused who was there disputed the fact and an altercation ensued in which the other accused also joined. He struck complainant with a stick. The first accused then took out a penknife from his pocket and assaulted the complainant. The neighbours interfered and the penknife was snatched off his hand.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused and fined him Rs. 30. The second accused was discharged for want of evidence.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman), and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

Their Worships disposed of 112 cases yesterday, many of which were against cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Dr. DeMonte (Chairman), and Mr. Bhagvandas Narotamdas.

Their Worships disposed of 5 cases yesterday.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A well-attended meeting, promoted by the Church Anti-Opium Committee, was held on Feb. 26 in the Lord Mayor's Parlour at the Manchester Town Hall, when the attitude of Great Britain in relation to the opium traffic was dealt with.

The Bishop of Manchester, who presided, said the matter was one upon which the authorities could be given no rest until matters were placed upon a very different footing. Great Britain, for the sake of her own profit, had forced the opium trade upon China. The Chinese from the first had resented it, but the traffic had succeeded in doing incalculable harm to the people of that country, and had been absolutely fatal to multitudes. The opium trade had for long been a standing reproach against the character of Great Britain in the minds of the Chinese, and Christian people were anxious that this reproach against the fair name of England should be taken away altogether. He would that this were the only reproach in connection with the advance of the British Empire, but that was not the time to allude to any others. They were not unaware that arguments had been advanced on the other side of the question. They had been reminded that this trade was exceedingly profitable to India, and that the finances of India would be seriously hampered by the suppression of it. He did not doubt that there was a great deal of truth in that argument, and that the Government, finding itself in its present position, must needs go to work carefully ; but it was no argument at all in the minds of Christians for keeping up the traffic if such were injurious to body and soul. The nation had no right to make a profit for itself out of the evils of another nation. It had been further alleged that if we were to give up the opium traffic the Chinese would at once take advantage of our surrender and would commence to grow the opium themselves, and that there would thus be no material gain so far as the Chinese nation was concerned. He did not believe that such would be the case. So far as he could learn, the leading authorities in China were fully conscious of the evil, and were seriously determined to put an end to it. But even if such a thing were likely to happen, that was no reason why Great Britain should not wash her hands of so great a sin, deliberately committed. If China herself took up the traffic, the sin would not be at our door. It was true that opium had great medicinal uses, and for the sake of those uses its production must be kept up. If the drug was only produced for medicinal requirements, the traffic would be so small as to be practically valueless. It had also been said that if we succeeded in permanently removing the opium traffic, the only alternative would be the substitution of alcoholic liquors. Whether that was true or not was a matter of prophecy, but he earnestly hoped that if the drink traffic were introduced into China, Great Britain at least would have no part in the matter, and would take no portion of any gains that might result from it. What was required was that a nation which called itself Christian and was really Christian at heart should be free from the reproach of this great evil, and especially at the present moment.

The Rev. Principal Caldecott, of King's College, London, spoke of the great feeling against the opium traffic that exists in the responsible life of China. The shame of the opium evil was burning into the consciences of the Chinese people, and the sincerity of their determination to put it down was proved by the native Press which had recently come into being, and which was entirely unanimous in condemning the traffic. Great Britain was standing before the nations of the world. The work of the Opium Commission assembled at Shanghai was momentous. He described what is being done, and asked that a strong, definite, and final line should be taken on this subject.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Arnold Forster, of China, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Manchester, Bishop Thornton, and the Rev. Thomas Jackson, of North Borneo. A resolution was adopted congratulating the Governments of India and China on their efforts to remove the opium evil, and calling upon the home Government to assist in its removal.

AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND.

THE "Batterie des Maures" constructed for the French Admiralty, and now established between the island of Hyeres and the mainland in 15 metres of water, is virtually an artificial island of reinforced concrete, jointly designed by M. M. Schneider, of Creusot, and M. Henebique, of Paris. A full description of the work is given in the paper read by M. Michel-Shemidt before the French Society of Civil Engineers. The object of the battery is to provide facilities for the testing of automobile torpedoes in deep water and in a position where no risk need be entailed on passing vessels and other craft. The structure consists of a huge caisson, 23·50 metres long by 16·80 metres wide by 21·50 metres high supporting a superstructure 6 metres high over the whole of its surface and comprising an interior chamber for the submarine discharge of torpedoes. The battery was constructed in the dockyard of the Creusot firm at Seyne-sur-Mer, towed into position, and sunk upon a prepared foundation on the bed of the sea where it now stands. At any future time the artificial island can be again floated by pumping out the water from the lower portion and sunk in any other required position. Having to withstand the force of the waves and the shock of torpedo practice, this example of reinforced concrete work is one of considerable interest from the structural standpoint, quite apart from the novel character of the design.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th March.

595 PRACTICE.

The Service Class Firing (including the Gatacre Cup Competition) unavoidably postponed on the 21st instant will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

596 PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

The proficiency examination part II Gunnery will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Fort.

597 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The Gun Layers Competition will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th March.

866—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.

To-day, Wednesday 24th Inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Friday 26th Inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

867. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

868. Musketry.—Half the available targets on Thursday the 25th & Saturday the 27th are allotted to Officer Commanding "A" Coy for company Prize Competition the other half will be available for Class Firing.

869. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st Instant at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers & Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

870. Cadets Competition.—It is notified for information that the Competition for the Adjutant's Prizes (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy. Indo British Institution, on Thursday the 25th Instant at 8 a.m.

871. "F" Company Prize Shooting Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 28th Instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6 5 a.m.

872. In Regimental Order No. 852 for G. S. Sturrock read G. Sturrock.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BABY'S TERRIBLE PAIN AND ITCHING

Head Encrusted with Humour—Wore a Cap to Stop Scratching—Could not Sleep—Her Sickening Suffering Lasted Ten Months.

FATHER WRITES OF CURE BY CUTICURA

"My little girl, aged three, had a splendid cure by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. She had a fall from a chair, three nails penetrating her head. She was under medical care but the head became worse until the whole top and back of it were a mass of scab. The poor child could not sleep, and we had to cover her head with a special cap to prevent her scratching it in her pain. I felt sick at the sight of it until I commenced to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment after the child had suffered about ten months. From the moment that Cuticura was used until she was completely cured her head progressed, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment cured her. I am extremely sorry that I did not try Cuticura before, as I am certain that the pain in her head caused my child to go cross-eyed. I have great faith in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. J. H. Phipps, Coventry Rd., Colesbill, Warwickshire, Eng., Dec. 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

WIND RASHES

And Irritations of the Skin Soothed by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, instantly relieve and point to a speedy cure of the rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, chafings, lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor exercise. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for sanntive, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for eczemas, humours, pimples, blackheads and other torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix: Australia, H. Towns & Co., Sydney; S. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TO H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal" Scotch Whisky Sold Everywhere.

A Cure that Cures.

There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mineral baths, massage, &c., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. Little's Oriental Balm has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it, sufferers have abandon-detheir, crutches, others have been cured after years of suffering. We have yet to learn of a single instance where Little's Oriental Balm has not cured when given a fair trial.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Seventh Avenue, New York, writes :—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pain; all medical aid was unavailing. Two bottles of Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes :—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

WHETHER education in India proceeds along the right lines or not it progresses rapidly, as is shown by Mr. H. W. Orange, the Director-General of the Educational Department, who has just issued his quinquennial report for 1902-7. The period which immediately preceded that now reported upon was characterised by an exceptionally rapid rate of increase in the number of students receiving instruction in Arts Colleges, and by an actual decrease in the number of pupils attending primary schools. The number of pupils in the higher institutions have now continued to increase, but at a lessened rate; and the vernacular education of the masses, the growth of which had been arrested, has now expanded again more rapidly than it has ever done since the years 1871 to 1882. In Arts Colleges the number of students, which had grown in the preceding quinquennium from 13,933 to 17,148, now stands at 18,001. In Medical Colleges the number, which had previously increased from 1,067 to 1,466, now stands at 1,542; in the Engineering Colleges the number which had previously increased from 831 to 1,025, now stands at 1,243. Secondary schools show an increase of seventy-seven thousand pupils as compared with an increase of eighty-three thousand in the preceding quinquennium and the number now stands at 658,305. But, says Mr. Orange, when the figures of vernacular education are considered the increase may not be exhibited by a comparison with the total progress made in the preceding fifteen years. During the period from 1887 to 1902 the number of pupils in all institutions of which the Educational Department has cognisance rose from 3,021,721 to 3,886,493, showing an increase of 864,772. During the five years under review the number rose to 4,774,480, showing an increase of 857,987. During the fifteen years ending in 1902 the pupils in primary schools increased in number by 627,912; during the last five years they have increased by 621,539. Girls at school in the fifteen years ending in 1902 increased by 151,600 and in the five years under review by 186,480. Mahomedans in the fifteen years increased by 173,965 and in the past five years by 191,896—figures which sufficiently denote the ever-increasing demand for education.

Under the heading "Universities" the Director-General enters very fully into the history of these institutions and then asks what general tendencies may be discerned in the changes effected by the new regulations? "Are there any ideas, and if so what, that are common in this recasting of the rules relating to the studies of University students? Or are there no general tendencies and has each University been developing upon lines of its own?" And in reply he records the fact that the Universities all agree in preserving the English language as the chief instrument of study and English literature as one of the most important subjects. The idea that University studies can be carried on in this country without recourse to the English language has met nowhere with support in University circles and the Oriental faculty of the Punjab University, which alone has tried the experiment, is a dwindling and almost defunct body. There is some slight inclination to the belief that English literature need not loom so large as a subject of study and greater honour is paid to the vernacular languages in Calcutta and Madras, but in other Universities the vernaculars find no place either as optional or compulsory subjects of study. As regards science the tendency is to improve facilities and to teach it better, but to abstain from teaching it to reluctant students. Upon the whole, writes Mr. Orange, the Universities now exhibit a tendency towards greater and earlier specialization. Bombay indeed still adheres to its all-round curriculum of four compulsory subjects for the Intermediate Examination and four subjects in only one of which an option is allowed for the B. A. The other Universities used similarly to have a cast-iron rule, but they have relaxed it, and the result is that now, except at Bombay, the only subject which every undergraduate must study after Matriculation is English, or—at Calcutta and Madras—English and the vernacular; as to the rest of his subjects he selects them from groups of options both for the Intermediate Examination and for the examination of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Orange, of course, makes no reference to Bombay's new scheme, but concludes that the reform of University studies in India is a favourite subject for speculative writers and the changes they propose are often of a fundamental character. In considering the changes which he records the Director-General observes that the reader who is acquainted with this country will not fail to bear in mind that they represent the conclusions of zealous bodies of men specially chosen to consider the subject and chosen for their experience, capacity and variety of interest.

In reporting on Secondary Schools, the Director-General has much to say on the subject of discipline and moral training and makes some suggestive observations. Discipline in Secondary Schools, as he says, has in several provinces been disturbed by political agitators and the Government of India found it necessary to issue general orders on the subject shortly after the close of the quinquennium. The disturbances due to this cause were worst in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and, for a time, discipline in some of the schools was destroyed by them. It might not have gone to the extreme point it did but for an initial mistake, but the report merely records facts and the views of provincial Directors on the general subject. In Eastern Bengal and Assam many of the head-masters rose to the situation in places when feeling ran high, and it is reported with satisfaction that order was enforced at the risk of social disabilities and personal violence. The Director-General quotes Mr. Selby, late of Bombay, at some length, who gave it as his opinion that the evil will probably work its own cure, for parents are now realising that they can command neither the obedience nor the respect of their children and the natural leaders of the people are becoming disgusted and enraged by the rudeness and disrespect to which they are subjected from undisciplined youths. Hitherto they have shrunk from the vulgar abuse to which opposition to a noisy majority exposes them, but they will soon in self-defence rally to the side of authority and reason. Discipline has for a long time been defective and the matter has engaged the serious attention of the Government of India and local Governments. On the subject of moral training the Central Provinces Director of Public Instruction writes:—"There is always wanting the inspiring influence of a definite spirit. I firmly believe that so long as our teaching of morality and discipline in Indian schools has no basis in religion we may go on talking about school discipline, but we shall never have it." Many opinions are given, and based on them no doubt Government will eventually be able to evolve some solution of the present problem.

"OUR MANACLED FLEET."

IN view of the recent debate in the House Commons on the Naval Estimates, an article on "Our Manacled Fleet" in *Blackwood's Magazine* is very opportune. The writer is an "Admiral with fifty-one years' service," and though he does not disclose his identity beyond saying this, it is evident that he writes with intimate knowledge of the present naval situation. He takes a very gloomy view of our naval strength, but not, we are afraid, a gloomier view than is justified by the circumstances. We are compelled to keep the strongest and best part of our fleet near the coasts of England and thus have to withdraw our cruisers and other ships of war from the coasts of foreign countries where we have commercial interests to guard. Even our colonies are left unprotected by our fleet which now has the chief task imposed upon it of guarding England and not the Empire over the seas which until a few years ago we thought was the main object. In the next war, which the Admiral, in common with many, thinks is not far distant and will take us by surprise, though it ought not to, our boasted empire scattered all over the world will be at the mercy of any power that may be in a position to attack it piece-meal. Three-fifths of our navy will be required to cope with the invasion of the coast which is sure to be attempted. Indeed at present this huge proportion of our fighting ships is required to keep itself in readiness as if in war time, and never to go beyond three days' sail of the coast. So great is this strain that, as the Admiral points out, an order was issued curtailing the usual leave of the officers and men of the Channel Fleet last Christmas. "The arbitrary curtailment of our sailors' Christmas holiday ought to bring home to the minds of all thinking men the indubitable fact that no matter how strong our navy may be, we can never again feel safe or free ourselves from constant discreditable and undignified panics concerning invasion. It is a humiliating acknowledgment that our military impotence is so well known abroad that we dare not put before Germany the temptation of making a sudden unprovoked attack upon us whilst our sailors are enjoying their Christmas leave." The German Navy is always concentrated in the North Sea, it cannot but be there; and in order to neutralise this fact, we have to keep the strongest part of our Navy in those waters near Home. "Our Consuls and our merchants in all parts of the world bitterly complain of the absence of the white ensign from coasts and harbours where formerly it was a familiar object and where it was universally regarded with a confidence and trust similar to that with which peaceful citizens regarded the homely policeman." This situation already grave is bound to grow graver. The only remedy lies in our having an Army adequate for the purposes of Home defence and in disengaging the Fleet, which is at present manacled to our coasts, for its legitimate purpose of protecting the Empire. At present the Navy is not only the first line of defence against invasion but the last, the only line. Hence the agitation at Home, which to some people seems almost hysterical.

THE CULTIVATION OF JUTE.

THE Board of Agriculture has recently issued a pamphlet embodying the report of the Committee which was appointed to investigate the condition of fibre cultivation. Attention was given chiefly to jute, and cocoanut, both of which are ryots' crops and to rhea, agave, pineapple, sanseviera and flax which may be termed capitalists' crops. At present the cultivation of jute is practically confined to Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. In both of these Provinces, it is one of the most important crops and its cultivation has increased rapidly, owing to high prices during recent years. The ryots who grow jute now generally know that paddy as a second crop can usually be grown in the same field in the same year. This should be considered by those who think that the cultivation of jute interferes with the food supply of the country. The cultivation of jute is extending in Assam and is very profitable. Large areas of virgin land are available for the crop. Its cultivation has increased in Behar during the last two or three years, but its place in the crop rotations of this district is still indefinite. In recent years attempts have been made to find whether jute can be profitably grown in other parts of India, and it has been found possible in several parts of Madras and in two divisions of the Central Provinces under irrigation. In the Madras Presidency, a number of private land-owners are trying jute in small areas on the Malabar Coast districts and the Provincial Department of Agriculture will continue experiments in the Cauvery delta, as the experiments indicated that the crop might there be profitably introduced. Efforts will now be made (1) to compare it as regards profit with other crops, (2) to ascertain the possibility of profitably fitting it into a regular rotation. In the Central Provinces, the crop will continue to be grown on demonstration plots. Its cultivation will probably, under rotation, be limited to tank irrigated areas where it may possibly alternate with wheat, the latter being a dry rabi season second crop. In Bombay, the experiments were not successful and the crop is not likely to be introduced successfully anywhere in the Presidency. In other parts of India the cultivation is more or less impracticable and the land can be better employed, but it has been successfully grown in sections of the Irrawaddy delta for some years. General cultivation there, however, has not resulted from the local success, partly on account of the dearness of labour and the extra trouble involved as compared with paddy. A number of private individuals have, however, taken up jute cultivation in an experimental way. The suitability of the crop for Lower Burma will be particularly studied at the Hmawbi Agricultural Station, especially in regard to the right times of sowing, the varieties which can be most profitably grown and the possibility of growing rice and jute on the same land in the same year. It is believed that the development of jute cultivation on any commercial scale will depend on the erection of a jute mill in Rangoon or any other convenient centre, while the cost of labour in Burma, as compared with India, may form a serious commercial disadvantage.

IT is understood that His Excellency the Governor will proceed on his deferred sea-trip this week and will be absent about a fortnight. The R. M. S. "Hardinge," which had been placed at the disposal of His Excellency is no longer available, cases of enteric having occurred among her company. The "Northbrook" is now coaling to take the place of the "Hardinge."

SEVEN of Multan's gang were executed at Peshawar on the 22nd instant.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after consulting the Calcutta Trades Association, have reported in favour of the proposal for requiring the date of importation to be stamped upon certain tinned foods, but state that they see difficulties in enforcing it.

FRIEDRICH THEIL, a peasant of Rauda, in Saxony, whose leisure hours have been devoted to the study of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Gaelic, is seventy-five years old. He is beginning to study the English language. Theil is in correspondence with some of the leading philologists of the day.

IN the Calcutta High Court yesterday, Justices Casperz and Ryves issued a rule on the District Magistrate, Backerganj, to show cause why the conviction and sentence of a National Volunteer to two years' imprisonment for coercing shopkeepers not to sell foreign goods, should not be set aside and further witnesses for the defence heard.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

Amateur Athletics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

ALTHOUGH trainers of horses are usually credited with a disinclination to adopt new methods, it is nevertheless a fact that several innovations have become fashionable in recent years. It must be added, however, that these are not due to the old brigade, but to Americans and new-comers. Everyone knows how horses delight in rolling, when turned out after their day's work, and yet it was an American who first grasped the idea by providing a sand bath for his horses. English trainers, or rather some of them, have also adopted the plan and there is no mistaking how much the animals enjoy it. One of the most scientific trainers at the present time is Dr. MacCabe, who, as the amateur trainer of Orby and Rhodora, helped secure "Boss" Croker the Derby and One Thousand Guineas honours. His methods differ in many respects from those of the old-fashioned trainer, but they are based on scientific facts. Nor must it be assumed they are all theory, for Dr. MacCabe made a great name for himself some years ago as a trainer of several prominent Irish cyclists. As befits a medical man, he is a firm believer in sunlight and air and he has had glass doors (protected with wire) fitted to his stables. He believes, with several American trainers, that thoroughbreds are all the better and less excitable when they can see what is going on. With this other prominent trainers do not agree, as they contend horses require quiet and rest after exercise. Dr. MacCabe has ably pointed out that various microbes cannot live in sunlight and therefore his plan to admit sunlight and air into his stables has much to commend it.

The whole matter is of great interest, not only to Turfites, but to the general public, and Dr. MacCabe's future training experiments will be closely watched.

TOD SLOANE.

Among the spectators at the recently decided International Roller Skating Championship at Olympia was Tod Sloane. In a brief chat with the writer, the talented jockey said he frequently met prominent "Turfites," who expressed the hope that he would soon be granted his licence again. He further added, that only that day he had been told he would have the finest reception of his career the first time he got up again in England, for the British public felt he had been kept on the shelf quite long enough. Sloane remarked: "This is all very nice and flattering, but he should like to see it stated more prominently in official quarters and that no one would be more pleased at the granting of his licence than himself."

BAD LUCK.

That Barabbas II was a likely animal to do well in the Grand National was pointed out in these notes some time ago. Unfortunately it will not be this year, for the horse has gone wrong and has been scratched, which is hard luck. In the meanwhile another well spoken of (Springbok) claims rather more notice, for his wide-awake trainer has sent him to the seaside, where he can gallop on the sands, while other Grand National candidates are "held up" by frost and snow. It is really astonishing that more trainers do not avail themselves of the sandy gallops during the winter, when ordinary galloping grounds are impossible. The bad luck as regards Barabbas II has not come alone, for Mercutio has injured one of his hoofs while at exercise and this prominent Lincolnshire candidate's preparation has thus been interrupted. It is hoped it will prove nothing very serious; nevertheless it is unfortunate.

FOOTBALL.

Internationals now follow each other in rapid succession and the most important portion of the season is now at hand. The Scottish League team rather surprised the critics by defeating the English League team in the sixteenth annual fixture. It was played at Glasgow and the victory (3—0) marks the fourth success of Scotland, and the first since 1901. The Englishmen did not play well as a team, though individually the forwards were clever. Several new men were tried, but without discovering any particular star.

WALES BEATS SCOTLAND.

We are so used to Welshmen doing big things in the Rugby football world, that one often forgets "Taffy" is also brilliant on the Association field. That this is so, was again shown at Wrexham on Monday, when the Welsh International team beat Scotland by 3 goals to 2. The home side made a brilliant start, scoring all their goals before the interval, and in spite of the determination of the Scots, they could not draw level. Though Scotland has won 25 out of the 34 Internationals, Wales has done well lately and the Scots have not won on Welsh soil since 1903.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The prospects of Newcastle United winning the League Championship were improved by Saturday's matches, for the team gained a capital victory (2 goals to 0) on visiting Manchester City. The points were all the more valuable because Everton failed on visiting Aston Villa, the home side prevailing by 3 goals to 1. This leaves Newcastle with 41 points for 27 games, Everton claiming 37 for 28. The struggle for the Second Division honours looks likely to be a very keen one to the end. West Bromwich Albion picked up a point by drawing (1—1) at Leeds City, and Tottenham Hotspur also had to put up with a draw (3—3) on entertaining Glossop. On the other hand, Bolton won at Burnley (2—1), and so gained a point on the other two. This leaves West Bromwich Albion with 38 points for 28 matches, Bolton with 37 for 29 and Tottenham 35 for 26.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

To the relief of everyone, the trouble between the Rugby Unions of England and Scotland now appears to be over, and the annual match for the Calcutta Cup will probably be played on March 20. The English Union very rightly declined to let Scotland "have a slap" at the New Zealanders through England, and over-seas sportsmen will no doubt appreciate this. The Scots at once gave way and said: "So long as the English Union would offer no objection to any Union raising the question of irregularities of the past, they would be satisfied." They further added: "We had no desire that the status of the New Zealand players would be affected in specially asking England to disapprove of payments to them." The latter is rather lame and looks as though the Scotch Union wants to conciliate New Zealanders, now that England declines to help Scotland "get at them." The English Union's reply to the latest Scotch letter was simply that any Union could raise any question at any time, which, of course, the Scottish Union well knew. However, everyone is now apparently satisfied, and New Zealanders will no doubt remember England's attitude.

The annual Rugby International between Scotland and Ireland at Edinburgh produced a splendid struggle and far closer than the scores (9 points to 3 in favour of Scotland) would indicate. The footwork of the Irishmen was brilliant and the Scottish defence was sorely tried at times. The visitors had the better of the game for 50 minutes, when the scores were equal; but a change then came over the play, the home side apparently "staying" the better and winning as stated. The result leaves Scotland with 22 wins as against the 6 victories of Ireland; while three matches have been drawn.

The Australians now touring in England under Northern Union Rules are not doing over-well. They were beaten at Merthyr on Saturday by 15 points to 13, and against an English side at Liverpool on Wednesday again went under, this time by 14 points to 7.

BOXING.

The efforts of the "Sporting Life" and the National Sporting Club to bring about a recognised scale of weights for championships is arousing great attention in sporting circles. It is also a matter for satisfaction that prominent followers and supporters of boxing in the United States, Canada, and Australasia are also lending support. It really ought not to be a difficult matter for a few able delegates from the countries named and Britain to come to a satisfactory understanding. That we want another weight between middle and heavy-weight is certain. Perhaps the best way out of the difficulty would be to make the three top classes — middle, heavy and champion weights, the last, of course, being unlimited. Perhaps one of the silliest things about present-day weights is that bantams are lighter than feathers. If there is anything in a name at all, it ought to be the other way about. Professionals will naturally make their matches at weights to suit themselves, but there is no reason why the Amateur Boxing Association the world should not come to an understanding as regards championships. What is more, the time is ripe for the leading boxing authorities and promoters of the world to combine regarding National and World's Professional Championships. Trophies should be put up and rules laid down, compelling a holder to defend or resign his title after a given time. The subject is really such an important one that the writer feels he cannot commence to do it justice in the brief space at his disposal.

American sportsmen will have Mr. Hugh D. McIntosh with them a week from the date of writing. As almost everyone knows, he the man who engineered the Burns vs. Johnson contest and he is now bent on getting Jeffries and Johnson into the arena. If anyone can manage it, the genial hustler from Australia is the man. Needless to say, English sportsmen are closely watching events and wondering if Jeffries will be tempted by the golden bait—or if this statement regarding his intention of trying to regain the championship is for the purpose of helping his Vaudeville business. Another matter, now widely discussed in fistic circles, is the latest move of Tommy Burns. We knew him as a versatile man, but no one credited him with ambitions to shine as an actor-manager. The melodrama "Fame and Fortune" in which he will appear (in his own theatre at Melbourne) is well named, for Burns has made both. His best friends trust he will not lose the latter in his new venture, but as Tommy is a clever business man, he has no doubt made good terms.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

Many over-seas sportsmen have seen Epsom Downs on the occasion of a Derby Day, but they never saw such a field come along the straight as was witnessed last Saturday. It was the occasion of the Southern Counties Cross Country Championship, and in spite of frost and snow, 210 out of 247 competitors finished the severe course of about ten miles. In the individual winner—A. E. Wood of the Essex Beagles—England possesses a long-distance runner who ought to be right in the forefront for some time. He beat 20 mins. when finishing third in the four miles flat championship, and as he only started to run eighteen months ago, he ought to trouble the best in the ten miles. J. A. Pearce and H. Green, second and third respectively, are also new comers, and the latter, "a little un," ought to prove "hot stuff" at the Marathon distance. As to the winning team (Highgate) the scoring six, with the addition of G. Pearce (who did not run) and with Still, Lee and Harris in form, would have done credit to the South in the National Championship to-day. This event ought to result in the individual victory of W. Coales of Thrapston, though A.J. Robertson (in spite of his brief training) may rise to the occasion and successfully defend his title, for he is the best runner in England, amateur and professional, from ten to fifty miles at least—that is the writer's opinion.

VARSITY ATHLETES.

It is a long time since the University Sports at Oxford and Cambridge were decided under such adverse conditions, snow to the depth of six inches having to be cleared away to make the games possible. A prominent runner is N. F. Hallowes (who, with M. W. Sheppard of New York, created a new 1500 metres Olympic Games record last July) was an absentee from the 3 miles at Oxford, but the performance of A. M. Brown, a new man who got home in 15min. 13secs. shows Oxford to be strong at the distance. L. C. Hull, a Rhodes scholar from the United States, looks like proving a tower of strength to the Dark Blues, for he won both the 100 and 440 yards, his 51secs. in the latter being excellent. Another representative of the Stars and Stripes in G. E. Putnam threw the 16lbs. hammer 143ft 6ins. and W. H. Bleaden's long jump of 22ft. 2ins. was not bad for the day. Two notable athletes in T. H. Just and J. P. Baker were non-runners at the Cambridge Sports. The former is saving himself for the Inter-'Varsity meeting, while Baker, a Freshman from York, and who has also been in America has been unwell of late. The best performance at the fixture was R. H. Lindsey Watson's hammer throw of 140ft. Others of note were A. G. Boycotts 16 3-5secs in the hurdles, Lownde's 3 miles in 15min. 20secs and C. Armstrong's "quarter" in 51 4-5secs.

IN GENERAL.

F. B. Alexander (America) played splendidly when defeating H. L. Doherty (England) for the Lawn Tennis Singles' Championship of Monte Carlo a few days since, the American winning three straight sets.

H. W. Stevenson has so far made little impression on Reece, who is in receipt of 4,000 points in a billiard match of 20,000 up, and the latter looks like taking the £200 staked.

As Tottenham Hotspur, and probably a Northern professional club, will visit the Argentine Republic shortly and the Cambridge University Association team also contemplates a South American tour, the "Soccer" game ought to receive a fillip in those parts.

JOSEPH AUSTEN, the oldest post-boy in England, who has died at Thornton Heath, aged ninety-eight, followed the calling of post-boy forty years, commencing his career in that capacity in 1829, when he was a youth of eighteen and the coach and the postchaise were still the chief means of locomotion. Until increasing age compelled him to drop the practice, he had not missed seeing the Derby or the Oaks for thirty years.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

OFFERS FROM THE COLONIES.

Enthusiasm in Australia.

THE EMPIRE'S AWAKENING.

IMPORTANT GERMAN PRONOUNCEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

In the House of Commons last night, the vote for the Effective Services of the Navy was adopted without a division.

Mr. Asquith denounced the absurd, mischievous, unpatriotic, and unscrupulous agitation, and compared in detail the British and German Navies. Old women of both sexes, he said, could dream in peace. He emphasised that the British and German Governments were on the friendliest terms on naval matters.

Mr. Balfour said that nothing less than the laying down of eight "Dreadnoughts" as speedily as possible would satisfy the country.

Several Liberal Members urged Government to begin eight "Dreadnoughts."

The debate on Mr. Balfour's vote of censure has been fixed for the 29th instant.

A telegram from Sydney reports, that at a farewell dinner to Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, three citizens present offered £10,000 each, and another £5,000, in the event of a public subscription being opened to present a "Dreadnought" to Great Britain.

Telegrams from Melbourne report widespread enthusiasm, "Dreadnought" meetings are projected in numerous centres.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Lord Crewe has replied to New Zealand that the Imperial Government is most grateful for the offer of a battleship and will consider it immediately.

Mr. Asquith, questioned in the House of Commons this evening, reaffirmed the statement that Germany had made any arrangement for the mutual reduction of programmes impossible. He added that the matter had more than once been the subject of informal communications.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that the Commonwealth has decided not to offer a "Dreadnought," preferring to adhere to the settled policy of defending Australia, thereby relieving the Mother Country.

A movement has started in Canada to build a navy to protect her own shores.

In the German Reichstag to-day, Herr von Schoen explained that although Great Britain in an informal conversation had intimated her readiness to come to an understanding regarding naval programmes, no proposal had been made of a nature to form the basis for official negotiations. "It is the custom with friendly Governments," he said, "to avoid presenting formal proposals, the reception of which is doubtful. The reasons for Germany's expectant attitude regarding limitation which were explained by Prince Bulow in his speech in the Reichstag on December 19th, still held good. Germany's naval law was framed exclusively with a view to her own need for protection and threatened no nation."

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

British Action.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The present position of the diplomatic situation in the Balkans is, that Sir Edward Grey is taking the initiative in finding a formula satisfactory to Austria without humiliating Servia.

FRANCE AND INDIAN GOODS.

No Settlement in Sight.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Harold Cox asked whether attempts had been made to induce France to treat Indian goods on the same footing as the goods of other countries.

Mr. Buchanan replied that France had several times been approached, but no arrangement had been found possible. The matter would not be lost sight of.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

DUKE OF SPARTA'S VICTORY.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was run at Lincoln this afternoon with the following result :—

Duke of Sparta	1
Arranmore	2
Longcroft	3

Twenty-three ran.

The betting at the start was—

20 to 1 against Duke of Sparta.

15 to 2 against Arranmore.

20 to 1 against Longcroft.

OXFORD BOAT RACE.

A New Record.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Oxford rowed the full boat-race course to-day in 18 minutes 21 seconds. This constitutes a record.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Disorders at Tabriz.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

NATIONALISTS SEIZE BUSHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Reuter wires from Teheran that a strong Anglo-Russian Note has been presented, protesting against Rakhim Khan's barbarities in the vicinity of Tabriz, and demanding that the Shah shall issue direct orders to him to desist.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Nationalists have taken possession of Bushire.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Settlement Effected.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Paris strike has terminated.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, replying to questions, said that there was no reason to believe that Japan was assuming or endeavouring to assume territorial jurisdiction in Manchuria.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMIR.

Alleged Complicity of Bibi Halima.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

The "Pioneer" says :—"There is of course much difficulty in obtaining any detailed news as to the conspiracy against the Amir, but information which has filtered through to Peshawar from Jelallabad has served to confirm the fact that a large number of arrests were made. There could not have been any actual outbreak, as apparently the ringleaders were seized before their plans had matured.

"As to the complicity of Bibi Halima in the affair, the rumours are explicit enough, and she may possibly have plotted in the interests of her son, Umar Jan, now in his 20th year. That youth has, however, never shown any aptitude for mixing himself up in the dangerous game of politics at Kabul. Neither physically nor mentally has he qualifications which would fit him to attempt the task of ruling Afghanistan, and his slothful habits forbid any idea of activity, even if his ambitious mother thrust him to the front. He would have been merely a tool in the hands of the conspirators, if their schemes had been successful.

"Bibi Halima is a lady of strong character and comes of Royal stock. She lost all her influence at the Kabul Court when Abdur Rahman died, and she and her son have since been kept in seclusion of late years, though they have never actually been made State prisoners."

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Wire-netting Cut.

THREATENING LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

In the Conspiracy case at Alipore to-day, Mr. C. Bannerjee continued his address for the defence, contending that searches had been improperly made ; that the signatures to many of the documents put in were a mere farce ; and that the prosecution evidence was inconclusive.

A sensation has meanwhile been caused by the discovery that the wire-netting in the Court in front of the dock has been cut. A rigorous search disclosed a nail hidden in a hole in the wall with a tip sharpened to a razor-like fineness, apparently by grinding it against the stone floor.

Anonymous letters, threatening the lives of the Judge and counsel for the prosecution, have also been increasing, so special precautions are being taken, armed constables guarding the precincts of the Court.

LATER.

Further precautions are being taken in the Alipore Conspiracy case in consequence of rumours of an attempt to break out on the part of the prisoners, who were brought into the Court to-day handcuffed and joined to each other by a chain, against which Mr. C. R. Das for the defence protested, but was overruled by the Court.

Mr. R. C. Bannerjee then resumed his address for the defence, and at its conclusion said he could not close without expressing his views as to the most cowardly and most unheard of letters which had been sent to Mr. Norton. During the case he had had occasion to criticise Mr. Norton's conduct of it in strong terms, but he was bound to say that Mr. Norton (though he had been vehement in parts) had never displayed the slightest malice, and it was one of the most painful features of this painful case that a man who was acting as prosecuting counsel on behalf of the Crown should be subjected to cowardly and virulent attacks.

ANOTHER BANBURA DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Another dacoity is reported from Banbura, in which the house of a Brahman was broken into by marauders, some of whom are alleged to have been Bhadia *log*. The inmates were beaten and jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000 carried off.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Public Meeting of Protest.

STRONGLY-WORDED STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Mr. Soroda Chandra Mitra presides at a public meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall tomorrow, to protest against class representation proposed for the new Councils, and also to urge the abrogation of the Partition of Bengal.

A strongly-worded statement has meanwhile been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Surrendra Nath Banerjee, Radha Charan Pal, J. Chaudhuri, Motilal Ghose, Bhupendra Nath Basu and other well-known Hindus, protesting against separate elections for the Hindus and Mahomedans, and of giving representation to Mahomedans in excess of their numerical strength, which the signatories go so far as to say would nullify all benefits which the Reform Scheme might otherwise secure ; adding :—"We consider the above innovations so dangerous, that we should prefer the abandonment of the whole scheme, rather than see it carried out in its present shape."

In publishing this statement, the "Indian Daily News" describes it as a weighty and well-argued statement.

The "Statesman" says:—"The signatories are apparently not conscious of the fact that their whole attitude is at variance with that friendliness between Hindus and Mahomedans which they are anxious to make the basis of election for the new Councils."

THE BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

Press Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

In discussing the Budget, the "Englishman" comments on the absence from it of a reference to the political situation in India, and says the public can hardly be as sanguine as the Government of India as to the financial results of 1909-10.

THE "STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" says it is not convinced that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson would not have been better advised to have sought new sources of revenue.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" congratulates the new Finance Member upon having produced an economy Budget.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

LUCKNOW, MARCH 23.

Commenting on the Budget, the "Indian Daily Telegraph," whilst commending the policy of refraining from direct taxation, considers an excellent opportunity has been lost of increasing the import duties on manufactured goods, making the foreign competitor of the Indian and Anglo-Indian manufacturer to share the burden of the deficit, thus demonstrating the fairness and impartiality of British rule. It criticises the policy of economy in railway and military affairs, and says it ought to be perfectly plain to every European in India that the present is not the time for military retrenchment. Lord Kitchener deserves credit for the economy effected already, but it is unfair to call on him to do anything calculated to undermine our prestige or reduce the strong military position it behoves us to maintain in India.

Regarding railways, it considers the curtailed grant a great mistake, and says the falling off in receipts is due to inefficient working under the railway triumvirate, which stands convicted of incapacity in the budget figures and should be superseded by a system to encourge rather than to stifle railway development.

THE MADRAS BUDGET.

A Good Surplus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

The Madras Budget for the coming year is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 114 1-2 lakhs. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 588 lakhs odd and expenditure at Rs. 5·84 lakhs odd, thus working to a surplus of Rs. 4·27 lakhs on the year and raising the provincial balance to Rs. 118·77 lakhs at the close of 1909-10.

SUICIDE BY A EURASIAN.

Jumps Overboard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The captain of the s.s. "Lunka," which arrived in port to-day from Rangoon, has reported to the Port Police that during the voyage a middle aged Eurasian passenger, named McLeary, jumped overboard. Every endeavour was made to rescue him, or recover his body, but without success. No reason can be assigned for the deceased's rash act.

THROUGH the efforts of Lord Coleridge the spire on the north tower of the ancient parish church at Ottery St. Mary has been reconstructed, with the old weathercock, which is six hundred years old, again placed in position on the summit. The weathercock, which is so constructed as to whistle when a strong wind is blowing, has been restored to its original conditions, and can again be heard whistling for some considerable distance.

A MAN at Colyton (Devonshire) had a favourite horse, which had grown old and feeble. The man decided to have it shot and ordered that a grave should be dug in the field in which the animal had grazed for over a quarter of a century. Whilst the gravedigger and executioner were away for a few moments the old horse became inquisitive, and getting too near, fell into its own grave. There was nothing to be done but to shoot it at once.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Public Sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

The Sheriff of Bombay has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Governor, dated 22nd March :—

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay I beg to convey to you their very deep and heart-felt sympathy in your great sorrow.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has written to His Excellency the Governor, expressing the deep and heartfelt sympathies of the Mercantile Community of Bombay, in the overwhelming loss His Excellency has sustained through the sad death of Miss Clarke.

The Anglo-Indian Empire Association has sent the following message of sympathy to H. E. the Governor :—"The Anglo-Indian Empire Association most respectfully offers your Excellency sincerest condolences in this further sad bereavement your Excellency has, in the Providence of God, been called upon to sustain."

A message of sympathy was also sent by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Telegraph Association.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ziaul Islam a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Falkland Road to give expression to the deep sense of sorrow entertained by the Mahomedan community at the demise of Miss Violet Clarke and after the heartfelt sympathies of the community to H. E. the Governor in the dark hours of his affliction.

Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay was voted to the Chair. The Chairman called upon Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law to explain the objects of the meeting and move the resolution of that afternoon.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said :—"Only a few months ago we had assembled here under the auspices of this Association to mourn the loss of the beloved consort of His Excellency the Governor, and such is the decree of Fate that while the ashes of that distinguished lady were still warm in the grave we are called upon to express our sense of grief and sorrow at the death of the only child of Sir George Clarke. Words can hardly describe the poignant grief universally felt by all sections of the community in this Presidency at the sad bereavement. The deceased lady had moved among high and low, rich and poor, and won the affection and gratitude of all classes of the Indian Society. Perhaps the most remarkable qualification in her was that she moved on terms of perfect equality among her Indian friends and never made any distinction between her European and Indian acquaintances. The Mahomedan Community has, however, a special reason to perpetuate her memory. Her last public act was to visit the Primary Urdu Schools in this City and to find out for herself the defects of Primary education among the Mahomedans with a view to get them remedied by the department concerned. Alas she has been taken away from among us. The last tribute of respect paid to her by all classes and creeds of this city was quite unique in its character. Orthodox old and unbending Mahomedans who had never set their foot inside a Christian burial ground left off their customary conservatism and freely vied with Christians to enter their cemetery at Sewri to see the last resting place of the beloved daughter of the popular Governor, I cannot help remarking here that the extraordinary talents, industry, tact and resourcefulness which Sir George Clarke brings to bear in the discharge of his responsible duties will be more than ever necessary in the immediate future and it will be nothing less than a public calamity should His Excellency decide to cut short his official career in this country. Let us hope we shall be spared such a dire calamity. I beg to move, "That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay gives expression to the widespread sorrow felt by the Mahomedan community on the untimely demise of Miss Violet Clarke and offers its cordial sympathy to H. E. the Governor for the sad bereavement which he has sustained in the death of his only child. This meeting prays that H. E. be given health and strength to be able to discharge his high and responsible duties." The resolution was seconded by Khan Bahadur Kadwani and supported by Dulakhan.

The premature and extremely sad death of Miss Clarke has cast a gloom over the whole presidency, but nowhere has the sad news been received with greater sorrow than among the depressed classes or the untouchables of Bombay. The name Clarke has become a household word among these people for whom Miss Clarke had a genuine love. They will never forget the grand concert given by her last season in Poona in aid of the mission to them started by a few philanthropists of Bombay. The practical sympathy she thus showed with their welfare is written deep on their hearts and nothing will wipe it away. On hearing the sad news of her death, a large number of the depressed class women assembled togethes in the Elphinstone Road school of the D.C.M, and passed a resolution expressive of their deep sympathy with H. E. Sir George Clarke in his terrible bereavement. All the schools of the mission to the depressed classes were closed in respectful memory of Miss Clarke. In closing the Parel School Mr. V. S. Sohoni, the Head Master said :—"We have met this morning in this place under the shadow of a great calamity. Miss Clarke who loved the depressed classes so deeply is no more. Our sorrow becomes all the greater when we remember how but a few months back she showed her affection for us by giving a concert in Poona in aid of our Mission. It is not a matter of common knowledge, but we know she wanted to give another concert in our aid in Bombay. Only last week we were hoping to welcome her and her gracious father in our midst in connection with the prize-distribution of our school. Little did we dream then that the illness which prevented her from coming here was to terminate so sadly and was to throw a gloom not only on our school but the whole of the Bombay presidency. Before graciously consenting to attend our prize-distribution, Miss Clarke had expressed a desire to visit our school, but medical advice was against it. She had visited, prior to her illness, several municipal schools and thus showed in a practical manner her solicitude for the children of the masses. Such a good lady whom we all held in respectful affection and reverence has passed away from this world leaving her father to pass through the fiery ordeal alone. While she was on her bed of illness we all prayed for her recovery but our prayer was not answered. The great God, the Father of us all, has in His infinite wisdom deemed it proper to take her away. It is not for us to sit in judgment upon His ways. All that we can do now is to remember the gracious acts of our beloved sister and to pray that her soul may rest in peace. Our hearts, at this hour, go out to the bereaved parent who in the short space of three months has lost his illustrious wife and daughter. We can however assure His Excellency that the hearts of all the people of the Presidency are sharing with him the great sorrow that has befallen him and we pray that he may be enabled to bear the ordeal with patience and courage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

THE "PIONEER'S" REMARKS.

The "Pioneer" says:—"It is only the other day that the sympathy of the country went out to Sir George Clarke in the death of his wife; but who could have thought that this grievous affliction was so soon to be followed by the loss of his only child. Private suffering, whether moral or physical, is not a subject that may be enlarged upon in newspapers, but every one must feel for the Governor in the price that fate has demanded of him for taking up work in this country, and in Bombay itself there will be besides great regret for Miss Clarke, whose personal qualities had won her the regard of unusually wide circle of friends."

SURAT PARSEE SYMPATHY.

Dastur Rustomji Jamshedji from Surat wires :—"On behalf of the whole of the Surat Parsee Anjuman I, their spiritual head, beg to offer the sincerest condolence to His Excellency in the irreparable loss he has sustained by the premature and, therefore, most lamentable demise of his well-beloved daughter. Human consolation is but poor comfort in such a sad bereavement. I pray to God to sustain His Excellency under this heavy trial."

A FALSE CHARGE.

Accused Acquitted on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District and Sessions Judge, to-day delivered judgment on the appeal of Ramchandra Vithoji Wagh, who on 24th November last was convicted and sentenced by the City Mamlatdar to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In the course of a lengthy judgment Mr. Kincaid observed that the facts of appeal were somewhat unusual. On 8th October 1908, Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, and Mr. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, received letters informing them that one Shunker Powar with the aid of Dr. Rajanna Lingoo and Balajee Virji, at Mr. Tilak's instigation, were preparing a bomb with which to kill Mr. Carvalho, the reason being that Mr. Carvalho had issued a warrant for Tilak's arrest. The two letters formed the subject of police enquiry and eventually Govind Pillay and the appellant Ramchandra were arrested. In the course of trial the former was discharged and gave evidence for the Crown.

Mr. D. Binning, Barrister, who appeared for the appellant, proved an "alibi" on the strength of a post-card written by accused from Ghodinadi to Govind Savanj Pillay on the day on which the incriminating letters were alleged to have been written, and on the evidence of a Marwadi who was supposed to have advanced money to Govind Savanj for having written the letters.

After hearing the arguments, the learned Judge reversed the order of the lower court and acquitted the accused.

LEGAL MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Sinha Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The following communique is issued:—

"His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal, to be Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council in place of the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards, who vacates that appointment in April next."

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Sir B. P. Bose Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The "Bengalee" understands that Sir Bepin Krishna Bose has been appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and that Mr. J. C. Mitter has been appointed to act as Government Advocate, Central Provinces, in place of Sir Bepin Krishna.

COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOPS.

Alleged Irregularities in Management.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

THE following Press Note is published for general information in regard to some of the allegations made by a deputation of the Poona Temperance Association who waited on His Excellency the Governor on 6th July, 1908 :—

"Full inquiry into all the allegations of the Poona Temperance Association, regarding irregularities in the management of country liquor shops, was made in September last by the Assistant Collector of Excise, who was accompanied by the Secretary of the Association in his visits to some of the shops. The result of the inquiry was to show that except with regard to two shops in Gutta Street (the peculiar situation of which rendered conformity with license conditions impossible) the conditions requiring the closure of back doors and windows have been complied with everywhere, though, here and there, there may have been small deviations from the letter of the rule such as the omission of iron bars. In no case, however, could liquor be passed out from the back of a shop. The condition that the interior of the shop should be visible from the doorway has been complied with as far as the structure of the shops will permit. The prohibition of the sale of eatables inside the shops can only be enforced by constant inspection, and even with that it is not unlikely that stray cases may be noticed. The same is the case with regard to children coming into the shops with their adult relatives.

"2. The two shops in Gutta Street, referred to above, have been ordered to be closed from the 1st April next, together with seven other country liquor shops in the city and cantonment and one foreign liquor shop in the cantonment as the result of recommendations made by the local committee concurred in by the Collector."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVIVING MARKETS.

Prospects of Insurance Shares.

A GREAT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

IT is quite clear that, as we said the other day, if we could only have a respite from political fears the stock markets must go ahead. That has been clearly indicated by the revival of the markets directly there was any sign of the clouds lifting in the Balkans. Trade is so absolutely stagnant, and the accumulations of capital are so large, that there is every reason to expect an advance in prices, for money must be invested somewhere, and so long as high-class new issues are kept within reasonable bounds considerable sums must inevitably come to market. There has been a noteworthy increase in the number of investments in the best classes of stocks, including Home Railway prior issues, and much the same story is told from America. The easing of money rates, the cessation of the strong gold demand from the Continent, and the steady gold arrivals all have their influence. These political spasms have their usefulness in scaring away the mere speculator and keeping markets in check. But the general trend must be upwards, and the prospects are all in favour of higher prices. We have seen, politics apart, the last of the evil days.

INSURANCE SHARES.

It is not surprising to find that the shares of the insurance group are coming into more popularity. These slack times are the days of progress for life insurance companies, and it is a common dictum that in busy, active times the business man has no leisure in which to think about insurance. The offices should now also be doing well in the matter of picking up cheap investments, and employing their large available funds in profitable underwriting. Probably the public little realise how much money many of the insurance companies make from a wise handling of their funds in this and kindred methods of business. The insurance companies at the moment stand on velvet, with a hope of considerably better things. Moreover, the fire offices have now fairly recovered from the shocks of the great disasters which so depleted their reserves. And, as the shares of many leading offices give quite good yields, they are, the uncalled liability question apart, justifiably in rather more favour.

HOME RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

We dealt with the Scottish railway dividend declarations in our City Notes yesterday, but the results are so striking an illustration of our own recent assertions as to the position and prospects of the Home Railway market, that a further allusion is justifiable. Here we have instances of big traffic decreases, and yet in spite of them, the directors are able to effect savings that have completely wiped out the losses, and they declare the same dividend as a year ago. Indeed, the position is really rather better than then, for even in the case of the Caledonian, the slight decrease in the carry-forward has its compensation in the fact that a year ago the company had a "special credit" of £17,000 to assist its distribution. These are really striking declarations, and taken together with such showings as that of the Midland, should indicate clearly enough that Home Rails have seen the worst. Economies are compensating for falling traffic, and for the most part they are economies due to more careful methods and the natural saving of expenses in working when trade declines, when a large outlay in running expenses is obviated. So far, there has been little or no saving in the coal bills, possibly not even in the Scottish group, though as regards this latter point we shall have to wait for the reports to decide. The coal bills for 1908 were, however, abnormally high, the cost for a far smaller consumption being higher, as a rule, than the total cost for 1907. So that there will be enormous savings in the coal bills during 1909. Further, the Railways will, where the new methods obtain, save much from the various working agreements and cheaper modes of collecting. On this point, however, there is a little uneasiness as to the fate of the Great Northern arrangement with its neighbours.

Thus, although traffics are still falling away badly, we have reached the stage when expenditure will fall even faster, and it would not be surprising if 1909 proved to be a year of increasing dividends. The normal experiences of the Home Railway investor are being repeated. As trade improves he scores handsomely at first, from the low working costs. Home Railway dividends, and prices, should now be on the up grade. So that the investor may reasonably buy where chances of improvement seem to offer, and it must not be forgotten that stocks that stand below "par" gain more rapidly in the way of yield than those which stand substantially over "par." A gain of ¼ per cent. in dividends, for instance means considerably more to the holder of Midland Deferred, or Brighton "A," or Great Eastern, than a corresponding gain to holders of "Brums," or "Westerns."

PRICES PATENT CANDLE.

One praiseworthy point about this old-established concern is its workmen's pension fund. By the small allocation this year of £326, the fund is brought up to £50,000, at which the directors consider it is self-supporting. The Reserve and Insurance funds have not been increased, and each stand at about £100,000. The company has in connection with its various funds £333,734, invested outside the business, and the freehold land, building, and plant stand at £276,528. So that there are some substantial assets, and as there are no Debentures or Preference capital, the shareholders have not much to complain about. The figures of the report may be set out as regards the main items in comparative form as follows :—

	1907.	1908.
Profit	£73,254	£72,049
Brought in	£2,510	£6,139
Available	£81,764	£78,188
Total dividend	35s.	32s. 6d.
Depreciation	£10,000	£10,000
Carry-forward	£8,139	£7,250

It will be noticed that the profits decline by £1,205, and a year ago they fell off by £1,751. Higher cost of materials and keen competition are again given as the reasons. The investments of the company are valued at market value or cost, whichever is the lower. Capital outlay last year amounted to £15,716, against £18,129.

HOW WILL AMERICANS TREND?

The American market is a law unto itself, and those who expect it to follow historical precedent are usually completely at sea. The slackness of business conditions and the consequent cheapness of money must assist the gilt-edged portion, but American railroad shares should not be buoyed up thereby. But unfortunately, there are other considerations that affect the market and it is owing to those considerations that the wise and well-meaning among our prophets often prove false. The weekly circular of Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. tells the old story as well as need be told. "For some months past all the resources and skill of the great leaders have been concentrated upon the purpose of resisting natural tendencies. Considering the great shrinkage in railroad traffic and the unquestioned dulness in business, prices ought to have undergone a considerable reaction. There is no doubt the recovery following the rebound after the panic was too violent, having been unduly stimulated by the inflationary effect of cheap money and the powerful co-operation of great financiers. It is to be doubted, therefore, if liquidation has been as complete as it should have been, in order to bring business to a really sound basis. There is a universal feeling that as prices are too high a recession must follow." That is how it should be. But how, in fact, will it be?

EQUALISING DIVIDENDS.

Although the matter is now somewhat old, the question recently before the meeting of shareholders of the Bristol Brewery, Georges and Co., probably deserves more attention from the shareholders than it has received. Some considerable time ago the shareholders decided upon a dividend equalisation fund, and they built up a considerable fund with a view to bringing up dividends to 15 per cent. as and when necessary. But times have altered, and 15 per cent. is perhaps beyond the dreams of avarice. The directors looked round, saw the state of the brewing world and all the problems threatening, and boldly advised that the fund be transferred to general reserve. There was much to say for their view. But a section of the shareholders thought otherwise, and held that the true object of the fund should be considered, and even if 15 per cent. was too much, that the directors should nevertheless keep the fund for the purpose of assisting ordinary dividends, when through purely temporary causes there was any falling off. Further, that efforts should be made to strengthen and maintain the fund in good years. This view the directors eventually agreed with. On the whole it seems a wise solution, and the pity is that more companies have not such a fund available in bad years, when it is clearly seen that the adverse influences are quite temporary. For instance, practically all iron and steel, all coal, and shipping companies should have such a fund, and we are by no means sure that it would not be a wise policy for the railway companies to adopt.

A GREAT TRUST.

The Guinness Trust's report is always interesting as that of an effort to cope with the housing problem on a satisfactory basis. The Trust provides for the inhabitants of its buildings, club or common rooms well supplied with papers books and games, baths, and a constant hot-water supply, all of which are free to the tenants. Also coal is obtainable at practically cost price, the Trust buying the coal at wholesale summer prices as nearly as possible. So that those who secure rooms in one of the Trust buildings have all the advantage of good management with plenty of available capital therefore Consequently, it is not surprising that the buildings continue to let well. The surplus income, after allowing for depreciation is £11,670, and this is at the rate of 3 per cent. on the present capital of the Trust. The profits are added to capital each year. Originally, in 1889, the capital was £200,000, to which £25,000 was added by the Goldsmith Company a few years later. So that the fund has gained some £175,000 from the results of its sound management during the past twenty years. There are now 9,457 persons living in the Trust buildings, the average income of each head of a family being 19s 4d. and the average weekly rental 2s. 1¾d. per room. A wise move is that, in the weekly rent receipts, the amount which the Trust has to pay out in rates on behalf of each tenant is carefully noted.

SCOTTISH RAILS.

Much interest will centre in the reports of the three leading Scottish railways. The remarkable savings in working expenses, which have enabled them to offset the ill effects of the traffic decreases and the interest requirements of new capital, have been the most noteworthy achievements of the railway half-year. It will be interesting to see to what extent a reduction in the coal bill may have assisted. The economies resulting from the working arrangements are also points that will be discussed, no doubt, in the reports and at the subsequent meetings. Certainly both directors and shareholders are to be heartily congratulated, and the good influence of the Scottish Railway Shareholders' Association deserves some commendation. Traffics will no doubt fall away for some time to come, but the better conditions of working should enable the various boards to maintain their dividend position, and presently even to show some improvement.

JAPANESE PUBLIC COMPANIES.

It would seem that Japan's early experiments in the company world are not proving altogether satisfactory. One or two important home concerns have been rather prominently before the public of late, and the disclosures have been anything but pleasant. Outwardly these companies, include among their directors and auditors men well known in business circles, and whose business probity was supposed to be above reproach. As a matter of fact, many of these directors and auditors appear to have been merely nominal figureheads, and apparently knew no better than outsiders what was going on in their concerns. This utter lack of the sense of responsibility on the part of dummy directors and auditors is the weakest and most dangerous point in the management of Japanese public companies, say the local journals, and this must be rectified by all means. The Japanese newspapers are now urging that shareholders should take greater interest in their own companies. Evidently there is not much difference in company methods here and in Japan!

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Sanitarium to be Established.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

A committee has been formed to carry out the proposals of the Maharaja of Burdwan for the establishment of a sanitarium for the lower and middle classes in Bengal.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Calcutta Municipal elections took place here to-day, but were not very warmly contested, the old members being elected in almost all wards, except in No. 15, where Mr. David Cohen displaced Mr. Shelton.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Surat.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 22.

A MEETING of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference was held at Surat on Sunday at the house of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. The following members attended :—Khan Bahadur Yusufali Khan of Navsari, Nawab Mir Sadruddin Hoosain Khan of Baroda, Khan Bahadur Sirdar Kazi Mir Ghiasuddin of Nasik, Mir Muzzaffer Hoosain Khan of Surat, Moulvi Shaik Allibhoy Hamdani of Surat, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer of Poona ; Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary; and Syed Ghulam Hoosain, Inamdar of Anklesar, Broach.

Khan Bahadur Sirdar Kazi Ghiasuddin was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting.

It was proposed by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, seconded by Khan Bahadur Sirdar Kazi Mir Ghiasuddin and supported by Moulvi Alibhoy Hamdani and Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, that the following new members be elected to the Governing Board of the Conference:—Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur of Aligarh, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrat-Law, Bombay ; Jusmalf Hoosain Jaffer, Municipal Councillor, Poona ; Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan of Savanoor, Dharwar; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kazi Syed Azimuddin, Peerzada and Inamdar of Poona ; Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Bar.-at-Law, Rajkote ; Mir Jamaluddin Bangi, Inamdar of Bijapur; and Baba Saheb Fakir Saheb, Inamdar, Hon. Magistrate, Belgaum.

The names of the members of the Governing Board are given under, who are dead or resigned :—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur (deceased) ; Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy (deceased) ; Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, J.P. (resigned).

The following members were added last year to the list of members of the Governing Board :—Peerzada Shaik Mahomed Salahuddin of Ahmednagar ; Kazi Syed Inayetullah Khan of Ahmednagar ; Mir Muzzaffer Hoosain Khan of Surat ; Khan Bahadur Yusufali Khan of Navsari ; and Moulvi Shaik Allibhoy Hamdani.

In order to push on the work energetically of the Conference a sum of Rs. 40 per mensem was unanimously sanctioned for opening an office and establishment at Surat, from where all the work will be managed. The above sum is to be met by yearly contributions from the members only.

The following members agreed to pay the sums marked against their names monthly :—Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Rs. 5 ; Khan Bahadur Yusufali Saheb, Rs. 2 ; Nawab Mir Sadruddin Hoosain Khan, Rs. 2; Mir Muzzaffer Hoosain Khan, Rs. 3; Shaik Alibhoy Hamdani, Rs. 2 ; Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Rs. 2 ; Khan Bahadur Sirdar Kazi Mir Ghiasuddin, Re. 1 ; and Syed Gulam Hoosain Inamdar, Re. 1 ; total Rs. 18. The amount for the whole year was paid in advance by all the above-named gentlemen, which was handed over to Moulvi Shaik Alibhoy Hamdani, who is to act as treasurer for the above only.

The following other resolutions were proposed by the members and unanimously passed:—(1) "That the sittings of the Conference be held this year about the end of September, 1909, at Rander or Broach." (2) "That the building grant which is expected from Government for the Poona Islamia School, amounting to about Rs. 13,000, should be utilised for the maintenance of the above school at Poona, by investing in purchasing a property or any other investment as thought best, and the Islamia School Committee should be authorised to act as above." (3) "That the Poona Islamia School Committee be authorised to make an addition to the existing building by constructing an upper storey as per plan shown, by general contribution, grant from Government, and if the funds are still wanting, to apply to the Governing Board, who will consider to assist from the Conference Fund, if necessary." (4) "That the Poona Islamia School Committee are authorised to receive the building grant of about Rs. 13,000 due from Government on behalf of the Governing Board of the Conference." (5) "That the expenses of the opening ceremony together with cost of estimate and plan amounting to Rs. 393-12-9 of the Poona Islamia School should be paid out of the Conference Fund." (6) "That the Governing Board accepts with regret the resignation of Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed as member and treasurer of the Conference, and also that of Mr. Mir Aun Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law, as treasurer." (7) "That the following two gentlemen be appointed treasurers of the Conference Fund in place of the above :—Moulvi Shaik Alibhoy Hamdani and Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer." (8) "That in each of the three divisions, one or two joint Divisional Secretaries be elected, and accordingly in the Northern Division the following gentlemen were elected:—Moulvi Shaik Alibhoy Hamdani and Syed Gulam Hoosain Inamdar. In the Central Division the following : Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar.-at-law. In the Southern Division the following: Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan and Abdul Kadr Pathan." (9) "That the following three gentlemen should form themselves into a Sub-Committee to draft rules and regulations and to suggest ways and means in carrying out the work of the Conference on a firmer basis : General Secretary, and two Divisional Joint Secretaries, N. D." (10) "That the General Secretary should be asked to try every means to recover the monthly grant of Rs. 50 which is overdue from September 1903 last from each of the following gentlemen in aid of the maintenance of the Poona Islamia School : Mahomed Hasan Maleba, J. P. and the Committee of the estate of Mahomed Ali Roghay." (11) "That the audited accounts of the Conference which are at present with the auditors in Bombay as per their telegram shown, should be circulated to the members of the Board within one month from this date, and their fees to be paid from the Conference Fund." (12.) "A vote of thanks to the Chairman for the conduct of the business of the meeting, and to H. H. the Nawab of Sachin for lending his bungalow for the above purposes was passed."

MLLE. CLAIRE DE SERVAL is now fasting in a public hospital at Berlin, partly in the hope of curing a chronic migraine and partly for scientific purposes. Mlle. de Serval has suffered many years in this way, and found that the persistent headache only ceased when she neither ate nor drank. Acting on this practical experience, she suggested to her medical attendants that she should undergo a "hunger and thirst cure"—that is, abstain entirely from eating and drinking during a long period in order to ascertain whether this treatment will relieve her from suffering. Eleven days have now passed since she has taken food or drink. She is enclosed in a glass case in the hospital, where she is permanently under medical observation. Her case, which is locked up, is supplied with fresh air by a small motor. One or more doctors are close to her voluntary prison day and night. Her general condition is excellent, and she states that she never felt better in her life.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

IXth Division Tournament.

CUP WON BY THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 23.

The interest in the IXth Division Football tournament culminated in yesterday evening's match between the Cheshires and the Sherwood Foresters for the possession of the Cup presented by the Secunderabad Gymkhana, who organised the tournament. A record crowd attended, proving expectation of a good game. Lieutenant-Col. Caddell and the officers of the Royal Artillery were "At Home" on the ground. The Band of the Cheshires executed a fine programme.

The Cheshires won the toss and played with the sun behind. The Foresters instantly crossed, securing a corner, which they failed to convert. The Foresters continued to press, shewing a fine combination rarely broken by their opponents. The defence was especially strong. The Cheshires' strongest point was their goalkeeper, Trueman, who saved brilliantly, being but twice defeated in the extra 10 minutes either way. The first goal scored by the Foresters was from the corner converted and the second was a splendid run by Smedly, single handed, shooting at close quarters.

The Cheshires played with three new men in place of those injured in Saturday's game against the Dorsets and their opponents were heavier men and in better training. Neither side managed to score for the rest of the game nor in the second 10 minutes.

At the conclusion of the match, the Foresters winning by 2 goals to love, General Kenyon-Slaney presented the cup and medals, congratulating the Foresters on the form and combination shown and the losers upon their very plucky efforts to equalise. Hearty cheers were then accorded the winners, losers and the Secunderabad Gymkhana.

BOXING.

The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

The fighting to-night was infinitely superior to what it was last night and the programme was rendered additionally interesting by the appearance, of Smith of the Lincolns in the ring and also the appearance of Wells of the Mountain Battery. Wright, of the Worcesters, who fought Smith, proved a perfect revelation. He fought Smith gamely and up to the second round it looked as if he had the better of Smith.

Smith, familiarly known as Gypsy Smith, is unfortunately suffering from muscular rheumatism and that accounted for his extraordinary meagre fight he made of it with Wright. Strickland, who fought Gr. Gibbons in the Light Weights had not the walk over he was expected to have. Gibbons held out like a hero to the end, though he was severely punished all through. Dean and Marks were the two most scientific fighters of the night in the Light Weights. Their style resembled that of Blake, the Champion Feather Weight. The fight between Wells and Turner was wholly in favor of Wells, who has fought in Poona for the first time. He is a very shapely heavy weight with a handsome style, and as he will undoubtedly drop into the final with Smith of the Lincolns. It will be the fight of the tournament. Results :—

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

First Round.

Gr. Turner, 8th Battery R. F. A, vs. Bomb. Wells, 8th Mountain Battery. Wells had his man beat in the second round, but Turner held out, till in the third round he got a smack across the head and was knocked out.

Pte. Jarvis, Northamptons, vs. Lce-Corpl Merchan, Durhams. Pte. Jarvis won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hill, Durhams, beat Pte. Dean, Northamptons, after a fine hard fight.

Corpl. Muntosh, R. W. F., beat Lce.-Corpl. Spencer, Queen's. Fast but a poor fight.

Sergt. Beazely, East Yorks, beat Pte. Williams, S. W. B., after an extra round comfortably.

Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars, beat Gunner Gibbons, 11th Battery, R. F. A., after a very game fight by the latter.

Pte. Jones, S. W. B., versus Pte. Archdale, Lincolns. Jones had a walk over.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lce.-Corpl. Smith, Lincolns, beat Pte. Wright, Worcesters. A very even fight, Smith winning through superior reach.

Pte. Tansell, Worcesters, versus Lce-Corpl Ostick, K. R. Rifles. Tansell walked over.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

First Round.

Lce.-Corpl. Baker, Worcesters, beat Pte Gibbons, Northamptons, after a hard and smart fight.

Pte. Marks, Middlesex, beat Pte Boston. Marks had Boston at his mercy in the three rounds.

Pte. Makins, Lincolns, beat Pte. Garnett, 11th Battery, R.F.A. A good steady fight in which both men exhibited pluck and skill.

Dr. Hemmings, Worcesters, beat Pte. Roberts, Glosters. A splendid fight.

BOYS COMPETITION.

Boy Harley, 1st Dragoons, vs. Boy Jones. Boy Harley, who was about half the size of Jones, would unquestionably have won if he had lasted out, but he got completely winded in the second round and retired.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next :—

A Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 35 & 14 length 1 1/95 miles, start at 3-50 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 32 length 7/8 miles, start at 3-20 p.m.

C Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 23 length 7/6 miles, start at 3-40 p.m.

Ships Boat Handicap Race.—Course No. 22 length 7/4 miles, start at 2-15 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The final of the Western India Lawn Tennis Single Championship yesterday between J. S. Milne and A. H. Glendinning resulted in a win for Milne by 2 sets to love. The first set was very close. Milne let at the beginning 2—1, but Glendinning picked up and finally led 5—4. The next two games should both have been won by Glendinning, but he threw away his chance of the first set and after being 40-15 lost the last game. From this point Milne improved, and although Glendining led 2—1 in the second set, he was playing a winning game, making a lot of very nice shots down, both side lines, finally winning the set 6—3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the date on which he resumes charge of his office in that Department.

The services of Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Captain C E Palmer, M.B, I.M.S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for two months and five days and leave out of India for nine months and twenty-five days, in continuation, from 22nd September Captain I M Macrae, I.M.S, late officiating Superintendent, Agra Central Jail.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett having been granted furlough from the 27th March to the 2nd September both days inclusive, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Richardson, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to act as a Judge of the said Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Holmwood having been granted furlough from the 27th March to the 2nd September both days inclusive, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Vincent, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of the Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to act as a Judge of the said Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Holmwood, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Chief Court of Punjab during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr A Kensington, a Judge of that Court, until further orders:—The Hon'ble Mian Muhamad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law, temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as a Judge; Mr A William, I.C.S, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner Baluchistan, to act as temporary Additional Judge.

Mr. W H W Vincent, I.C.S, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 15th March.

The services of Lieutenant H B F Wilcox, 91st Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the 4th April.

The Reverend B Kitchin, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Nagpur) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 7th March.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., Meteorologist, Calcutta, is granted leave without pay for nine months with effect from the 20th March or subsequent date.

Dr. E. P. Harrison, Ph.D., Professor, Presidency, College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Meteorologist, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Peake or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Falming, I.A., Assistant Surveyor General and Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 21 days combined with special leave for 5 months and 9 days with effect from the 16th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. F. L. H. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam with effect from the 9th March during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. Housden.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers in the grade noted against their names and are posted to the United Provinces :—Lieutenant H. C. Pollock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch. Lieutenant W. de H. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch. Lieutenant C. D. W. Bamberger, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Lieutenant A. E. J. Collins, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. G. T. Barlow, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer with effect from the 2nd January and until further orders.

The following reversion and promotion are made in the Chief Engineer classes of the Public Works Department with effect from the 5th December. C. E. V. Goumeen to be Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary., A. S. Thomson, to be Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Account Department is notified :—With effect from the 5th of February. Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to act in class I of the Enrolled List.

Mr. J. Davidson, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, is, with effect from the 26th of February granted privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days in conjunction with furlough on medical certificate for 6 months and 16 days.

Mr. A. C. Anthony is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, with effect from the 26th of February.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The following reversions and officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :—From the 10th October the date of Mr. H. C. DuBois's transfer to the Western Circle ; Mr. H. C. DuBois, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment; Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade ; From the 29th October the date of Mr. T. Smith's return from leave ; Mr. J. Windsor, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. Mr. A. G. Norman officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade to revert to his substantive appointment ; From the 7th November the date of Mr. F. Delaney's return from leave ; Mr. R. Hessey, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade to revert to his substantive appointment; From the 4th January, the date of Mr. J Dealney's departure on leave. Mr. R. Hessey, to officiate as Examiner, 2nd grade. From the 29th January, the date of Mr. F. Gainsford's return from leave. Mr. R. J. Bisikie, officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Captain W. V. Richards, Indian Army, Assistant Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months, from or after the 19th April, the first 60 days being privilege leave.

Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade Military Accounts Department, and officiating Military Assistant Accountant General, is confirmed in the latter appointment with effect from the 1st April vice Mr E. O'Brien Smith, retired.

Mr. H. E. Grinnol Deputy Examiner, supernumerary, and officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade Mititary Accounts Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 1st April vice Mr. Rolfe, appointed Miliary Assistant Accountant General.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Ronald William Barker, 12th February.

The undermentioned Native Military Pupil having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistant, Bombay establishment with effect from the 7th January John Peter Andrews.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 15th March Robert Postance Jackson, Supply and Transport Corps. Lieutenants to be Captains. 14th March Francis Stephen Bowring, 22nd Punjabis. David George Minden Dundas, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). 17th March Frederick Ernest Koebel, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Jasper Martin, 94th Russell's Infantry. Rochfort Vere Hunt, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant, 29th November Ronald William Barker, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Damodar Purshotum Warliker Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April.

The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer with honorary rank is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified :—Commissary and Honorary Captain William Chaloner, Military Works Services, and Public Works Department, India,—1s March.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second-Lieutenant Alan Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Nomico promoted Dated 18th November.

Bridson Kermode Goldsmith to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Saunders promoted. Dated 18th November.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th February :—Archibald Percival Lopez. Ernest Clayton Ross Fox. Frank Herbert Gleeson. Gilbert Henry Perkins. John Cecil and Milburn. James Robert Foy. George Towers Jones. William Henry Thipthorp.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Walter Lumsden, Royal Navy, to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine, in succession to Rear Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., and with effect from 17th March.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave :—Commander W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, for three months (m.c.).

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th February :—To be Lieutenants. Sub-Lieutenant Henry Robertson Bowers. Sub-Lieutenant Bertram Hughes-Hallett. Sub-Lieutenant Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-Beste.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th March :—To be Engineer.—Assistant Engineer J. W. Mc. Callan.

Commander A. Rowand, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st May.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Leslie M. Kent, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed temporarily as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the North Western Railway.

Mr. J. H. Lovell, Acting Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months with effect from the 17th April or subsequent date of relief.

Messrs. T. C. Hales and W. H. Young, Assistant Traffic Superintendents, on probation in class III grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are confirmed in their appointments and promoted to class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF BENGAL.

Fifth Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Automobile Association of Bengal promoted five years ago for the encouragement and development in Bengal of the motor and allied industries, and for providing a centre for information and advice, was held on Friday evening at the premises of the Royal Asiatic Society, in Park Street, Calcutta. Mr. A. C. Dulcken presided, and the following report was read by the honorary secretary and treasurer. Mr. E. J. Saner :—

To the Members,—The Committee have pleasure in presenting herewith the fifth annual Report of the Association together with the audited accounts for the year ending December 31st 1908. The account shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,489-11-4. This amount includes a balance of Rs. 112-15-9 collected on Exhibition Account of some which is being handed over to the Minto Nursing Association. The number of members has now increased to 92 full members and 15 mofussil members. An increase of 30 members in all.

Club Run.—A run to Chandernagore was held on Sunday, 13th September, and the members who had cars out had a most enjoyable trip.

Roads.—The Association have again been able to do useful work in drawing the attention of the authorities to bad roads in general and the Jessore Road in particular.

Maps.—The work in connection with the publishing of road maps proved very much heavier than was anticipated, but the committee are pleased to say that maps of the following districts are now ready: Calcutta, Manbhum, Shahabad, Sing-bhum, and districts.

As the Association have been put to considerable expense in publishing these maps the committee hope that members will avail themselves of the reduced rate applicable to themselves as members, and will also intimate to their acquaintances the existence of these maps, so that the Association may be in a position to have something in hand with which to balance the heavy initial expense. The price has been fixed at Rs. 2-8 each to members and Rs. 3 to non-members. Obtainable on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Driving.—The committee have been appealed to by the police to help in suppressing the rash driving which, they regret to say, has become very common in Calcutta lately. They sincerely hope that each member will do his best to help them by seeing that his own car is not driven rashly and by reporting to the Honorary Secretary any case of inconsiderate driving which comes to his notice.

POLICE ACTIVITY.

The Report having been unanimously adopted, upon the motion of Mr. A. C. Dulcken, seconded by Mr. H. H. Reynolds, and the accounts having also been passed, the chairman drew attention to the unusual activity of the Police with regard to automobile prosecutions. "It is my impression that the Police are very reasonable," he said, "and that their extreme vigilance at the present moment is caused by the harassment they themselves receive at the hands of the general public. The twelve miles an hour limit is absurd, and if motor-car drivers restrict themselves to sixteen miles there is, as a rule, no fear of police interference. It is when people go beyond that restriction that they come within the meshes of the law and in many cases the Police are perfectly justified in prosecuting the offenders. There are, however, frequent instances to the contrary, when gentlemen are hauled up upon trivial accusations, and if they are convicted they are usually themselves to blame for not making good their defence. They seem to think that the simplest and easiest course is to pay the small fine imposed and to say nothing in their own justification ; but this, I maintain, is a mistaken policy, opposed to the interests of motor-car owners in general. For my own part I have been summoned once personally and once on account of my firm, and in each of those instances I appeared in person and contested the charges and the cases were dismissed."

As regards the many charges recently substantiated with respect to unlicensed cars, the chairman contended that these offences were, as a rule, committed in ignorance and he thought that a letter of warning addressed to an offender by the Police Commissioner would have the desired result. He was sure that Mr. Halliday was not unsympathetic towards motor-car people, and he put this suggestion forward in the hope that the Commissioner would accept the suggestion.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The committee for the ensuing year was appointed as follows :—Messrs. J. Overton, B. C. Wilson, E. E. Meugens, F. Froom, M. Sivadjion, P. C. Mitter, A. H. Weatherall, and J. W. D. Megaw, Mr. A. Clifford Barp was selected as honorary secretary and treasurer, and subject to their acceptance, Mr. W. C. Beaumont, was elected chairman and Mr. Eardley Norton, vice-chairman of the Association. Upon the proposition of Mr. Dulcken, seconded by Mr. W. C Johnston, it was decided that the secretary should write to the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to accept the presidency.

It was resolved upon the motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. E. J. Saner, that the committee should be asked to consider the question of the erection of sign posts at suitable positions on the Grant Trunk Road, particularly at Serampore and Hooghly.

"Lucky" Baldwin, proprietor of Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco, and one of the early mining millionaires, whose death at the age of eighty is announced used to boast that he had made and lost more millions than any other American. He began his career as a grocer. Many of his bills were paid in apparently worthless certificates of stock in gold mines, but Baldwin kept the certificates, and after the discovery of the famous Comstock lode, he sold them for £250,000. He built hotels, railways and other great enterprises, speculated heavily, and found himself a poor man at the age of seventy. Then he went to the Klondike with a party of gold prospectors and made £200,000 "lucky" claims.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Last week we gave a brief summary of the striking conclusions of the two Reports of the Poor Law Commission. The 1,200 pages of these Reports are amazingly interesting to all who care about the Social Problem.

Here we quote some of the conclusions which the Commission have reached as to the causes which make for Poverty.

Almost the last words of the Majority Report run thus :—

"Land of Hope and Glory' is a popular and patriotic lyric sung each year with rapture by thousands of voices. The enthusiasm is partly evoked by the beauty of the idea itself, but more by the belief that Great Britain does, above other countries, merit this eulogium, and that the conditions in existence here are such that the fulfilment of hope and the achievement of glory are more open to the individual than in other and less favoured lands.

"To certain classes of the community into whose moral and material condition it has been our duty to enquire, these words are a mockery and a falsehood. To many of them, possibly from their own failure and faults, there is in this life but little hope, and to many more 'glory' or its realisation is an unknown ideal.

"In every community the mode of life, the habits and the expenditure of the rich and ostentatious, reflect and reproduce themselves in the lower grades of society. Witness after witness has noted the extravagance in dress, the restless craving for amusement, the increasing time spent in watching sports or games—in a word, the subordination of the more serious duties of life to the frivolity and amusements of the moment. These are habits which cannot exist side by side with thrift, self-restraint, and self-improvement. In the judgment of these witnesses these habits are largely responsible for much of modern pauperism and distress. A reform in these respects is required. May it not be fairly urged that to be effective and rapid the lead and example should be given from above?

"But over and above these we must notice two other causes which exercise a subtle but important influence—we mean irregularity of demand and the confusion which exists in the minds of many consumers between cheapness and low price :—

(1) It is perhaps Utopian to imagine that men and women will ever free themselves from the bondage of fashion, and indeed its power seems to be greater now than ever. But fashion, with its incessant changes, exercises a powerful influence on production. The lace-trade at Nottingham may be cited as a typical case. The population in this case determines to a large extent the amount of employment in Nottingham, which is thus dependent on a demand of which it can only be said with certainty that it is irregular.

THE EVILS OF CHEAPNESS.

"(2) It was laid down by Adam Smith that the consumer is the best judge of the quality of a product, and the dictum had an important bearing on legislation. But experience shows that many people, and the working classes themselves at least as much as any other, prefer commodities which are not durable, and which have the apparent advantage of being low priced. It is in the production of such commodities that much of the worst-paid labour is employed. Furniture and clothing are two prominent examples, but the list might be greatly enlarged. If consumers could be induced to spend their money thoughtfully on articles of permanent value, and of real use, many of the labour problems of the day would be in a fair way towards solution.

"The proposals we make cover a large field of administration, will conflict with many old traditions and will take time before they can come into really effective operation. But the evils we have had to describe are so widespread and deep-rooted and form so integral a part of the social life of the country, that no remedies less in scope or in force would in our judgment be sufficient.

"But great as are the administrative changes which we propose, and costly as some of the new establishments may be, we feel strongly that the pauperism and distress we have described can never be successfully combated by administration and expenditure. The causes of distress are not only economic and industrial ; in their origin and character they are largely moral. Government by itself cannot correct or remove such influences. Something more is required.

"The co-operation, spontaneous and wholehearted, of the community at large, and especially of those sections of it which are well-to-do and free from the pressure of poverty is indispensable. There is evidence from many quarters to show that the weak part of our system is not want of public spirit or benevolence, or lack of funds, or of social workers, or of the material out of which these can be made. Its weakness is lack of organisation, of method, and of confidence in those who administer the system. We have so framed the new system as to invite and bring into, positions of authority the best talent and experience that the locality can provide. In addition to those vested with such authority we have left a place in the new system for all capable and willing social workers.

THE NEED FOR DISCIPLINED EFFORT.

"Great Britain is the home of voluntary effort, and its triumphs and successes constitute in themselves much of the history of the country. But voluntary effort when attacking a common and ubiquitous evil must be disciplined and led. We have here to learn a lesson from foreign countries, whose charitable and social organisations, notably in France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, work under official guidance with efficacy, promptitude and success. Looking at the voluntary resources and societies at our disposal there is every reason to belive that we can vie with and surpass any results obtained abroad."

COMING CHANGE IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, recently delivered an address on "The Coming Change in the Medical Profession," which is commented on in a striking way by the "British Medical Journal." "After speaking of the great advances in medical science during the past half-century we went on to ask if it was possible to foresee in any measure the changes in practice of medicine as a money-earning and livelihood-yielding profession which these advances would bring about. He said the great scientific powers which had been brought to bear on preventive medicine would strongly affect private medical practice as a means of livelihood and the prospects of the profession as a whole.

"He proceeded to say that the practice of medicine would be seriously affected if preventive medicine becomes successful on a broad scale. 'The very source of the livelihood,' he said, 'will be dried up if preventive medicine succeeds.' Not even the surgeon can rely on private practice fifty years hence as the means of yielding the livelihood that it yields now, and as a means of livelihood surgery has already been somewhat impaired.

"Inspired, apparently, by the dismal outlook which he sees for surgery, the orator suddenly asks : 'Shall we not welcome the coming change? Is not the function of the medical profession regarded as preventive, higher, better, happier than the function of the medical and surgical profession regarded as curative? One great consolation he offers us in regard to the future of the profession : we have a great deal of truth still to learn and to acquire and we may well be grateful for that prospect.

"It is doubtless true that the medicine of the future will be, to a large extent, preventive. President Eliot has evidently a high opinion of the self-sacrifice of the medical profession, but he does not put the case strongly enough.

"He does not point out the remarkable fact that the progress in science which is to change the healing art into preventive science has been the work of the doctors themselves. The fact was surely remarkable enough to deserve mention, for it is the one example of a profession striving to abolish the reason for its own existence and to dry up the sources from which it draws its livelihood. And what is its reward? Hatred and all uncharitableness on the part of fanatics who, if they could, would stop all progress; carefully measured encouragement from the State and from public bodies, and indifference from the people in large, who, owing to the extinction of the scourges from which they have been delivered, cannot appreciate what has been done for their welfare."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the Wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

IN THE GRIP OF WINTER.

Winter has set in in England, and especially in London, with a vengence. London, since Feb. 27, has been the victim of severe intermittent snow storms and sharp frosts. On Monday March 1, the City awoke in a deep snow, and almost immediately set about the task of clearing it away. In the City gangs of men had worked from midnight. It is estimated that it costs the borough councils about £40,000 to remove the traces of such a snowstorm.

Telegrams from correspondents show that snow has been falling in nearly all parts of the country, while abroad the weather is even more severe. Several inches of snow have fallen in East Kent, and all outdoor work is stopped. Snow has fallen heavily in the Lothians and Berwickshire. As the lambing season has started in the Lothians the outlook is gave one for flockmasters, who have been busily employed bringing their flocks to shelter and hand-feeding the lambs.

On Tuesday, March 2, fog prevailed in London, although in the suburbs the weather was bright and clear. A keen frost prevailed during the night, and the temperature was very low. At ten o'clock in the morning the instruments at Messrs. Negretti and Zambra's registered thirty-two degrees in the shade. In the City the thermometer fell seven degrees below freezing point during the night, while in the suburbs as much as fifteen degrees of frost were recorded.

Snow fell heavily in the Redcar and Cleveland districts during the night, and the Cleveland hills were covered to the depth of a foot. A severe snowstorm was experienced in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire on the 2nd. Roads were blocked and work had been suspended in the quarries. Several inches of snow were lying in the streets of Charlisle, and traffic was being carried on with difficulty. Wintry weather prevails in North Yorkshire and South Durham. There was a considerable fall of the snow overnight, accompanied by a keen frost, and most outdoor work in the shipyards upon the Tees has temporarily been put a stop to, while building operations are also being interfered with. The most severe snowstorm of the present winter prevailed in the South of Scotland. Snow falling in Eskdale and Liddesdale at seven o'clock in the morning, and by eleven o'clock four inches lay on the ground.

A fall of snow in London late on Tuesday night and early next morning was one of the heaviest, considering its duration, of those which have been experienced in London in recent years. After descending steadily for three or four hours, the snow had attained a depth in some parts of London of between four inches and five inches. In the parks and open spaces, and along the thoroughfares where the traffic was not very heavy—as, for instance, the Embankment—the scene was one of very great beauty. The snow was not allowed however, to remain in the streets very long. Before midnight the authorities in the City of London, Westminster, and the adjoining boroughs had sent out large parties of street-cleaners, and the work of clearing away the snow was carried on with vigour throughout the morning. The downfall, however annoying it might be to others, was most welcome to the unemployed, for the normal staffs of scavengers were quite insufficient to cope with the task of rendering the streets fit for the heavy traffic of the day. In the City of London 2,000 casual labourers were passed into service, while Westminster engaged considerably more than that number. In Marylebone 1,500 were required, in Lambeth 1,000, in Southwark and Holborn about 800 each, and in other boroughs almost as many. It is estimated that at least 30,000 unemployed found work in the streets, generally at the rate of 6d. an hour, but in some districts at 7d. and even 7 1-2d. With the aid of a plentiful supply of rock salt, reinforced by streams of water from the hose pipes, the snow was melted and dislodged from the roadways, and was either swept into the sewers or carted away. The efforts of the men were rendered to some extent ineffectual by the slighter falls of snow which took place at intervals during the day. Thus it became necessary to have much of the work done over again, and many important thoroughfares were cleansed as many as three or four times.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Clarke, Miss Irene Dallas, and Miss Douglas Smith were released from Holloway on Feb. 27, after serving a short term of imprisonment in connection with an incident in Downing Street.

They were escorted from the prison gates to the Inns of Court Hotel, where they had breakfast with a large company of members of the National Women's Social and Political Union. Miss Christable Pankhurst took the chair, and among those present was Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who was enthusiastically greeted.

Miss Pankhurst said that on the day before the leader of another section of the Women Suffragettes was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for her courageous action in leading a deputation to the House of Commons. That sentence was only one-half the length of that which had been inflicted on Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Either the magistrate, Sir Albert de Rutzen—(hisses)—acted on no settled principle, or the sentences were prescribed beforehand. They had sent a deputation to the House of Commons and it had not been received. They would send another. London and Lancashire women would go together to see the

MARK ANTONY'S SPEECH.

Was it ever Delivered?

THE great speech which Shakespeare puts into Mark Antony's mouth as he addresses the Roman populace over the dead body of Cæsar, is a literary classic. It stands for all that many people know of Mark Antony, and accordingly the popular impression is that he was one of the great orators of the world's history.

This tradition has aroused the wrath of an iconoclastic Italian. He tells us that the whole thing is a fiction, and that Antony never delivered a speech over the dead body of Cæsar at all. In coming to this conclusion, he says, he has read "all the ancient authors attentively." He finds that they are by no means in accord about this discourse. Plutarch and Dion Cassius say that at Cæsar's funeral Antony delivered an incendiary oration; Dion Cassius even reports verbatim the discourse that Antony delivered—and what a long speech it is! On the other hand Suetonius denies it; he says that Antony merely caused a herald to read the decrees passed by the Senate in honour of Cæsar and the oath taken by the Senators, and that he added a few words.

Historians have believed Plutarch and Dion Cassius, because they, full of ardent admiration for Cæsar supposed that the assassination of the Dictator must immediately have roused universal indignation in Rome, and that therefore Antony must from the first moment have desired to profit by this general indignation.

But this supposition can hardly be said to correspond with truth.

Cæsar was slain by a coalition of aristocrats belonging to the great families of Rome; this fact was enough to make many persons very reserved and very prudent in expressing their opinions about the murder. At all times and in all places men have a certain instinctive respect for what the wealthy classes do, and this respect was especially profound in Rome, where the people had been accustomed for centuries to venerate the families of its aristocracy as almost divine? Thus it was that only the veterans and the soldiers of Cæsar were from the very first moment filled with indignation over his death and clamoured loudly for vengeance; those veterans and soldiers who expected from Cæsar pensions, lands, pay, all the rewards that he had promised them, and to whom the murder of Cæsar meant ruin.

Accordingly for three months after Cæsar, pierced by many wounds, fell in a pool of blood at the feet of the statue of Pompey, his faithful soldiers went about Rome vainly cursing the murderers of the Dictator and vainly demanding vengeance. They could find no prominent man, even among Cæsar's most intimate friends, who cared to put himself at their head and openly demand in their name the punishment of the assassins. Even Octavian, the future Augustus, the adopted son of Cæsar, for a long time maintained an ambiguous attitude between yes and no, trying not to displease Cæsar's veterans too much, but also not to alienate from himself the still powerful party of his slayers.

If anyone should ask, then, says our Italian historian, how the famous legend of the oration was born, I should tell him that it was created by Cicero. In September of 44 B. C., that is to say five months after Cæsar's death, Cicero and Antony were fighting, having become mortal enemies. From that moment Cicero began accusing Antony of every imaginable crime, and among the others that of having provoked by his speech the riots that followed Cæsar's funeral.

In the letters which follow his rupture with Antony begin to appear malicious allusions to "that speech," to "that terrible speech," until in the Philippics, Antony is openly accused of having incited the populace to rebellion at the funeral of Cæsar. The Philippics were delivered about a year after the death of Cæsar at a time of violent political passion. The records of what took place at the funeral were not very precise, and in such confusion even accusations such as these might make an impression. Cicero had no exalted scruples in political polemics. He made capital out of these fantastic accusations, and the imaginary charge became a historic fact for the writers who followed.

Thus arose the legend on which Shakespeare relied. Cicero was a great writer and a great man, but in reading him it must never be forgotten that he was a party man engaged in a bitter political fight. What he wrote about his opponents must always be accepted with reserve, never forgetting that in political discussions even the most honest men often blend invention with truth. And the famous oration at the funeral of Cæsar was in part an invention of Cicero, designed to prove that Antony was the cause of all the turbulence that followed the death of Cæsar.

THE "GOLDEN CROWN."

"Max" on the True Facts.

A fortnight ago writes "Max" in this week's "Capital," I made some statements regarding the Government Steam Trawler "Golden Crown," which an evening contemporary on the following day (5th March) said I "would find it extremely difficult to justify." It also accused me in departing from facts in writing as I did. I propose now to re-state my facts and to justify my statements on the very best of authority. My contemporary challenged the statement that the "Golden Crown" carried only one boat—the boat used with it when it carried a complement of ten men—and asserted that the Trawler "carried two boats, a jolly boat under a cutter, with plenty of accommodation in these for the whole ship's company if they had to take to the boats." This statement of my contemporary is a departure from fact. The true statement of the facts are these:—The "Golden Crown" has one sixteen-feet boat suitable (as I before mentioned) for nine or ten men at the most. This boat lies flat on the deck and is not suspended on davits as are required by the Board of Trade. It takes half an hour under the most favourable conditions to launch her. There are twenty-five persons on board, viz:—Captain, Chief-Engineer, the scientific expert, the mate, drift-net fisherman, two drivers, one greaser, four foremen, two secunnies, one serang, six lascars, the cook and one or two others, make up the complement. For all these twenty-five persons there are not more than ten life belts on board.

At first there was a navigating officer and a line fisherman on board, but the former was dispensed with because the Captain obtained his ticket for the Bay, and the line fisherman was paid off and sent Home. For a trip or two the "Golden Crown" towed a small boat astern, which was supposed to be available for drift netting. This small boat was so ludicrously unsuited for the purpose that it was never used, being far too dangerous, and it now forms no part of the outfit of the "Golden Crown" when she goes to sea. In any case neither the boat on board, nor the boat which was towed astern for a trip or two, would be passed by the Board of Trade as satisfying their requirements as life-boats. Moreover the boat on board is not provided with lifelines as required by the Board of Trade for all Home-fishing boats. The only boat now carried by the "Golden Crown" is the one she carries flat on her deck, which, if it could be launched in time during a disaster, would hold about ten out of a crew of twenty-five.

The facts I have presented, are, I believe, unimpeachable. I have not restated them merely to put the evening contemporary right. That would scarcely have been worth while. But I warn the Government of Bengal in general, and my friend, Mr. Ahmad, in particular, that they will incur a serious responsibility if they again send the "Golden Crown" to sea, without proper life-boat accommodation and appliances for twenty-five men, as required under Board of Trade Regulations. Under any circumstances, I fancy, this second-hand trawler will not be sent to sea at all during the height of the south-west monsoon. The agreement with her European Officers expires in February next, and then probably the "Golden Crown" will be for sale.

But it is to be hoped that the experiment made will not be lost on mercantile enterprise in Calcutta. It is believed that a scheme embracing one or more new and up-to-date steam trawlers, well equipped with suitable appliances for the Bay, and handled by experts, coupled with steam carriers to bring the fish from the trawlers quickly up to market, would prove to be a remunerative enterprise. I think Mr. Ahmad would endorse this opinion. Here, then, is a new *swadeshi* enterprise for Indian capitalists. Or will they let it go into other hands? A Continental Fishing Company was recently examining the situation, and the suitability of the Bay as a sphere for their operations.

BY THE WAY.

ABDUL LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Gladstone one described the income-tax as a good machine for making a nation of liars. This was the calm judgment of a man not suffering from any particular bias. A well-known manufacturer, whose income is probably fifty times larger than that of the sage of Hawarden Castle, and has suffered in proportion, roundly condemns the tax as "the worst of all demoralising taxes a nation can impose." It appears to be demoralising not only to the victim but to the executioner as well, to judge from complaints made in the City. That abuses do exist their can be no question. That some firms first deduct the amount of their income-tax from their profits and then assess themselves on the remainder is reprehensible. But to insist on this hoodwinking practice being stopped is one thing, and to make a partner in a firm responsible for the reprehensible practices of his father and grandfather and pay all the tax which those reverend ancestors evaded is a very different thing, so far removed from common justice as to come dangerously near qualifying for that expressive description "robbing the hen-roosts." Nor is it merely the pecuniary hardships that are to be considered, severe as those are when "depressed businesses are called upon to pay taxes due in years of booming trade, but it is the worry of the staff and the invasion of privacy" that are to be deplored. American "secret service" inquiries are as child's play compared with it. Were the worst years of Louis XI. or Abdul Hamid, with all their espionage, so harassing to the trading community as the rule of Abdul Lloyd George promises to be?

THE CAMBRIDGE HOAX.

The latest Cambridge hoax will not go down to posterity as one of the immortal efforts in that particular vein of humour. It was a good idea to get the Cains College Debating Society together to hear Mrs. Carrie Nation, in the person of a disguised undergraduate, lecture on the subject of temperance; but when the leading actor with his very first word, "Gentlemen," gave himself completely away, and was promptly recognised as a well-known amateur actor the joke become a mere pricked balloon, at which, we should say, it must have been rather hard to laugh. A practical joker who cannot disguise his voice as well as his face is obviously not in the first rank. That immortal person Mr. Frank Webber, of Trinity College, Dublin, would have thought very little of his latest imitator. When Webber impersonated an old woman he did it so marvellously that the fraud lived for hours in all sorts of company. Had he survived to this day—perhaps he does in the famous old college on the Liffey—he could have provided us with a "Mrs. Carrie Nation" who would have caused the lady herself the most alarming uneasiness. He would have looked like her, talked like her, and behaved like her; and the art of it all would have been so exquisite and subtle, and witty that every one privileged to see it would laugh at the memory of it to the end of his days. But then Webber was a genius, like Homer, and Beethoven, and W. G. Grace. Webbers are not born every day. Even Cambridge University might hold its august head a little higher could it show the world a Webber.

THE COUNTRYMAN AND THE FIRE-ENGINE.

One sympathises readily enough with the old agricultural labourer who, while crossing street in the heart of the city, was confused by the uproar and speed of a coming fire-engine, and getting knocked down and badly injured, brought an action for damages against the County Council. At the same time the jury could not have brought in any other verdict that that which they returned in favour of the defendants. Firemen on their way to their work have to travel quickly; for the better safety of the public, the Law also allows them to travel noisily: and everything possible was done in the present case to warn the old man to get out of danger. At the same time it will be hoped that the jury's recommendations to the Council, to award some compensation, and also the judge's hint that care be taken that any such compensations benefits the plaintiff, and him only, will be acted upon. It is easy to imagine the sudden terror of an old countryman accustomed to his quiet village roads, at seeing a London fire-engine bearing down upon him, with its galloping horses and clanging bell and belching chimney. Motorists are gradually accustoming Giles to livelier traffic than he has known most of his life; but it will probably be some time before he is educated up to the point of keeping his wits in the middle of a city street with so frightful a thing as a live fire-engine close upon him.

A DISPUTED BARONY.

Although the Sackville Barony, the rival claims to which are the subject of law proceedings in Madrid, is but a generation old, the family of Sackville West is one of the oldest in England. In Edward. I's time Sir Thomas West was a man of considerable standing in Wiltshire, and his son, Sir Thomas, Knight of the Shire for County Warwick, fought gallantly with the third Edward in France and against the Scots under David Bruce. Sir Thomas, third Lord West, brought a second barony into the family by wedding Joan, only child of Roger, Baron de la Warr; another Sir Thomas, seventh Lord West, was dubbed Knight Banneret at the battle of the "Spurs"; another De la Warr barony blossomed into an earldom for a Sir John who fought at Dettingen. It was the fourth son of the fifth Earl who won the present disputed Barony of Sackville in 1876.

THE "PRIME MINISTER" OF ZULULAND.

One of the most interesting and picturesque witnesses who appeared before the Special Court appointed to try Dinizulu, is the old chief Mankulumana who for many years was one of Cetewayo's chief advisers. Some six feet in height, and sixty years of age, the chief is a splendid specimen of the Zulu race. He has been on intimate terms with Dinizulu since the latter's return from exile at St. Helena, and it is reported that on entering the Court, with that deep-rooted loyalty to the King's son implanted in his breast, he saluted Dinizulu first and the Bench afterwards. Mankulumana is already under arrest on a charge of high treason.

THACKERAY AND INVASION.

The tireless talk of invasion which of late has flooded the land to overflowing reminds one of Thackeray's avowed reason for contesting Oxford in the fifties: "The chief reason why I wished to be in Parliament," he always declared, "was that I might stand up once a year and tell my countrymen what will happen when the French invade us." One could wish that the scaremongers of to-day would content themselves with telling of the German bogy but once a year!

NAMES IN ROMANCE.

What's in a name? The Hon. Mary Pakington thinks there is a good deal. At least she contends in the "Treasury" that, however draggled and spoilt and Christian names may have become in real life by an enforced sojourn with an unsuitable possessor, they still keep a measure of sturdy independence in the world of romance. Did you ever, she asks, know a misanthropical 'Frank'? Again, have you ever known (in the book world) a convincing villain of the name of 'John'? Whenever you meet—in romance—with a wholly trustworthy young fellow at once manly and domestic, and dressed in the quietest of taste, you may, she says, hail him confidently by the name of John.

JACK, TOM, AND HARRY.

"Jack," "Tom," and "Harry," in fact, the writer goes on to point out, are the best of fellows, but they have no demureness about them; they are all capable of slapping you heartily on the shoulder. Somehow or other "Dick" has a hint of pathos about him. People drop easily into calling him "Poor Dick," and though his heart is good, he is likely to have a past; whilst "Charles" is known to be something of a rake albeit with a sympathy with virtue and an irresistible tendency towards honourable courses, which will probably bring him right in the end.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SCENTED SEALING-WAX.

Sealing, which with wafers has come back to fashion, has put an end to a conservative belief in an alternative of black or scarlet rule. Some shades, such as green, blue, crimson, or gold, are easily procured in wax nowadays, but in the case of fancy stamping, when peculiar tints are used, it is by no means easy to secure the exact tint required. It is not impossible, however, to colour sealing-wax at home, and by deepening or lessening the shade succeed in securing the tone which is required, while the stick can be scented with the favourite perfume of the owner. To make sealing-wax, the only requirements are those of a strong iron or copper saucepan—kept for the purpose—a mixing rod, a marble slab, and wooden blocks with which to roll the sticks into form when ready. The proportion of a quarter of a pound of shellac to one and a quarter ounces of turpentine and two to three ounces of colouring matter is necessary, more or less depth of colour being, of course, secured by lessening or increasing the other ingredients, whilst two shades may be combined as in painting, and tones softened with other tints. Marbled sealing-wax is made by mixing two, three or more coloured varieties together while they are in a semi-fluid state. Gold wax simply consists of melted shellac and turpentine into which gold-coloured mica spangles are stirred, whilst lamp black and ivory black produce pure black wax.

HOW TO MAKE IT.

In making it the shellac is first of all dissolved over a clear red fire in the saucepan, and when melted, the turpentine is poured in a few drops at a time, the wax being stirred rapidly without stopping. When all the turpentine has been added, the wax should be stirred with a rod in each hand as rapidly as possible and while still hot poured—a little at a time—on the marble slab, previously warmed, and worked into the required stick with a pair of wooden blocks such as chemists use for rolling pastes. A good substitute for these blocks can be found in a couple of wooden rulers damped in cold water before they are used. To introduce a few drops of essence so as to slightly scent the wax is however, a sine qua non nowadays. A faint suspicion of otto of roses or orris roots is a great improvement on the resinous smell of ordinary red sealing-wax and a few drops of the favourite scent should be added to the wax after the turpentine has been absorbed, and before it is rolled and moulded. Sealing-wax of this description, made without resin will not drip in thin drops on to the candle or taper when sealing.

THE ENERGY OF RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist of "Punch" was ninety years old on February 28.

A few days before Caran d'Ache, a well-known French cari-caturist, died.

"It is only eight years since his last cartoon appeared in "Punch," says the "Times," writing of Tenniel; "and in the fifty years of his service on that paper he established so firmly his own tradition of political cartoons that it is still supreme, both in "Punch" and elsewhere. Within that tradition he was quite at his ease. It did not hamper his immagination, as many fine works remain to prove. He was at his best, not in attacks upon men or things but in the summing up of some moving situation by a picture which, if it where literature and not art we should call metaphorical.

"His masterpiece, perhaps, was the cartoon called 'Dropping the Pilot,' in which he recorded the dismissal of Prince Bismarck. That cartoon was not an attack upon anyone, but simply a moving record of the event. It expressed the sense of tears in mortal things without further comment or criticism. There was no caricature in it, and indeed Sir John is not by nature a caricaturist. There is nothing either bitter or whimsical in his art; therefore he has never had any difficulty in keeping with in those bounds which his own talent, as well as the taste of the time, dictated for him.

"He was right to work as he did, and we can only admire the grave and kindly and just spirit which was revealed in all his works. But at the same time there is something to be said against the general mildness of modern English caricature and political cartoons, something even from the moral point of view and a great deal from the artistic.

"It is curious that in this respect we should, in the last hundred years, have changed places with the French. There were revolted by the English caricature of a century ago, just as we are art to be revolted by their caricature of to-day—though never by the kindly, boisterous art of Caran d'Ache, whose death we regret to record. But whatever we may say about the morality of the unbridled works of M. Jean Weber and others, there can be no doubt that they are superior in expressive power and in all the qualities of art to most modern English caricature. We may not like them, but we cannot deny their power, whether it be for evil or for good.

"They have certainly gone to one extreme, but our caricaturists have as certainly gone to the other. They have put on kid gloves, and they have been forced to do so by the taste of the public. There are disadvantages in each extreme; but the question for us to consider is not whether we want the worst French excesses to be imitated here, but whether the mildness of our own caricature is not to some extent an expression of a weakness very prevalent and dangerous among us. There can be no doubt that nowadays we are afraid to call ugly things by ugly names, and so to make ugly pictures of them.

"It is not only charity that puts us against fierce indignation, but also a kind of general timidity that dislikes fierce indignation, as nervous people dislike a sharp and sudden noise. We want to believe that everything is going quite smoothly and comfortably, and we are angry with anyone who insists that it is not. We are proud of the freedom of our Press and literature; but we are not aware that a timorous public opinion is more oppressive even than a suspicious despot. A despot can imprison those who say what he does not like, but a timorous public is much more effective in its measures of suppression for it shuts its own eyes and ears. And it does not shut them against nastiness but against disagreeable truth.

THE WANT OF SATIRE.

"Certainly we have lost the art of satire, whether written or in pictures. We are content to hint a doubt or hesitate dislike; and no art can flourish in such half-hearted work. When it is timid in its matter it becomes timid in its execution. Fierce satire, whatever ugliness it may deal with, has always a beauty of its own, if it well done. In our modern pictorial satire there is too often the ugliness of timid and hesitating execution, and that is the worst ugliness of all. People who are content with that are content with insincerity; and there is no vice so insidious and contagious as insincerity. To be content with it is to catch it.

"These things we say, not because we wish to revive the license and brutality of the old English caricatures, but because the most prevalent and dangerous vices of our time are cowardice and insincerity; and the timidity of our invective seems to be as much a symptom of those vices as of any new virtues. There is little fear now of any excess in English caricature. What it needs is more of the energy of righteous indignation."

Emmanuel Poire took the name of "Caran d'Ache because it means in Russian lead-pencil. He was in the French Army, and soldiers were forbidden to write, so he took a nom de plume. For many years his caricatures in the "Figaro" were a great future. We reproduce one, by permission of the "Daily News," which appeared in 1897. It shows how Europe set itself to settle that eternal query—the Eastern Question.

"A pictured story should tell its own tale without a word of explanation, he was never tired of asserting; and his quaint, apparently naive, and often designedly stiff, drawings certainly conform to the principle," writes the "Daily News." "His verve hardly flagged with advancing years; his swiftness thought and apprehension, the sting of his pencil, showed hardly any signs of weakening."

THERMOS FLASKS

(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

WEST END
WRIST WATCHES
ARE THE BEST.

THE SILLIDAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 20-0
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THE REGULAR QUALITY.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 28-8
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EACH WATCH COMPLETE WITH WRISTLET.
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IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
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Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
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Milk Scones
at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder
—one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

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Dose same as for Quinine.
Obtainable from all Chemists.
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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

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Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

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The Brandy with the BLUE and SILVER LABEL.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
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PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use
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COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the affixed stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. 4 4s. 9d., of Stores, Chemists and
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NOW READY! [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 22, 1909. | [BOMBAY, MAR. 23, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 15/16	1/4	
do. Rentes	97 1/4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1/8		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 5/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	27-23	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20-49		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		Since 14th
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
3 months' sight.	2 1/4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 7/8		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £475,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 21/32d.—3/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand-steady
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 4·95—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·85 —09	4·85 —08	4·87 —08	4·90 —06	4·92 —06
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·89 —07	4·87 —06	4·85 —06	4·84 —06	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	17,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000 "
Do to Continent	6,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·60—05.

Futures—Month of May 9·27+01 } Declined early owing to Longs unloading and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. do. July 9·16—02

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/4—unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... 9·18—02

Do. do. July ... 9·26—04

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Washington, March 22.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Stocks on hand from the present season's crop upto 28th February as 5,253,000 Bales.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 39 3/4—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—4,190,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario SantaFe.-62lbs.—39 3-8—April-May—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40—March-April—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1-2

April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 1/4

April-May—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 38—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Celtic King," "Schwarzenfels," Haddon Hall.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [23RD MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	6,585		
Gold Coins ...	7,313	Trieste	M. Cohen & Fils
Rupees	329		
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,500	Marseilles	B. Castoorchand & Co
1 Box Gold Bullions	1,13,712	Freemantle	National Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet and Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight both for ready and forward delivery. In the morning one or two Banks offered to sell demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. but the rate was probably not available at the close. There has also been a small enquiry for ready T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Cheque—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotation for ready paper was 93 9-16 for cash and the settlement. There has been a small business reported the dealers being mostly sellers but the market closes fairly steady at 93 1-2 for cash and the first settlement and 93 9-16 for the second settlement.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-8
1st Settlement	"	93-8
2nd Settlement	"	93-8

Bullion :—

In London on Monday the price of Bar silver was 1-16 down at 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 50 5-8. Locally the market opened at 59 9-16 ex-duty and closes practically unchanged. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver *at* Duty—Ready ...	59	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Quotations in the bazaar for good Broach are still nominal owing to the continued fight between the "bull" and "bear" parties and there is nothing doing. Settlements of other descriptions are almost completed, but there is still a fair amount of fine M. G. Bengal outstanding. Business has been done in fine M. G. Broach. April at Rs. 236 and May at Rs. 237. Closing rates are as under, the quotation in the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for good Broach being Rs. 240.

In ready cotton a moderate business was put through at Colaba and sales are reported as 5,000 bales. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	244	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	nominal	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	220	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	214	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	211	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	211	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	205/8	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	209	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193	"
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	235	"
Good M. G. Coompta	241/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	8,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·86 +01	4·86 +01	4·83 +01	4·91 +01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·93 +01	4·90 +01	4·88 +01	4·86 +01	4·85 +01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with a fair demand, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 9 0	B. T.
April-May	"	7 14 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

There is not so much doing in this market, and the tone is quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Kutni Ready	Rs.	6 8 0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Rs.	7 7 0	B. T.
Brown-Delhi, April-May	"	7 7 9	R. T.
Brown Cawnpore, April-May	"	6 14 0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore Mar.-Apl	"	7 8 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market continues quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	42 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat...	"	52 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	37 0 0	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0	
Mar.-Apl.	"	5 13 9	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 4 0	B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	37 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White-Delhi, Apl-May	Rs.	5 14 6 R. T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May, 85 p.o.	"	6 2 0 "
Soft Red Ahmedabad,	"	40 0 0 per candy

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

India	74

Mills :—

Crescent	106½
David	415
Finlay Mill	287½
Imperial Cotton Mill	119
Manockji Petit	3,235
New Great Eastern	203½

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	126½

Miscellaneous :—

All India United I. Coy	13½
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	342½
" " " Pref. ...	267½
Treacher and Co	630

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,482 bales.
Wheat	11,134 cwts.
Linseed	17,430 "
Rapeseed	10,715 "
Gingellyseed	2,218 "
Poppyseed...	699 "
Groundnuts	772 "
Castorseed...	6,612 "
Rice	18,814 "
Myrabollams	2,657 "
Cottonseed	7,659 "
Mowraseed...	35 "
Gram	12,024 "
Joowar	975 "
Maize	nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

At the Calcutta Share Market to-day the following auctions took place:—Dunbar Cotton, 25 1/2; Baraboni Coal, 15 3/4; Katras Jherriahs, 72 3/4; and East Indian, 212. While ordinary transactions took place as follows:—Bohara Ramgarh, 10; Ghusick, 15 1/4; Parasia, 2 3/4; Sudamdih, 7; Standard, 16 1/4; Seetarampore, 22; Kanknarrahs, Jute, 151; and Calcutta Tramways, 717.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		497
Century	100	100	50		265
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,530
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		680
Crescent	100	100	5		106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,040
David	250	250	20		447½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10		159½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20		650
Empress	500	500	25		315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		250
Finlay Mills	250	250			237½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		530
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	35		500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15		119
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		160
Jeewaj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 335		460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		905
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		785
Leopold	100	100	3		55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,470
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,235
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3040
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		203½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20		740
Phoenix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		925
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,400
S. Mahratta	250	200	20		210
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,230
Sun	250	250	25		2124
Swadeshi	500	500	45		1,235
Textile.....	500	500	30		1,125
The Ebrahim Pabany Mills					180
The Fazulbhai Mills					250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khanganm	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Munnar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	200
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	565
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		2 c.o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		35
Badhan Pile	100	100	yr. 10		132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300		450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		105
Bombaylice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		342½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50		350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½		21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10		195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.	
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd	215
Kurnchee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	160	Nil.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		15
	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...		11½ div.
	D. 30	60	yr.		63
	P. 150	40	2½s		6½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	286
Telephone Company..	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	600	yr. 40		630

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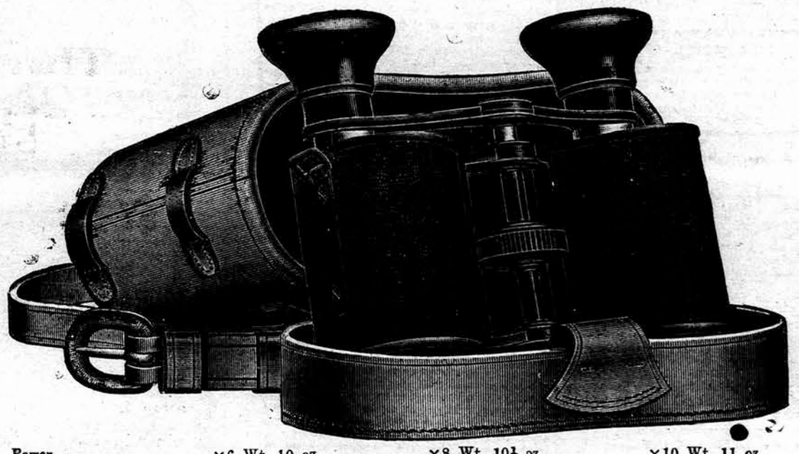

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA.

MARCH 18TH.—Simla is enjoying the usual exquisite weather of the Himalayan spring, clear, bright and exhilarating, with warm sunshine and cool starry nights. Yesterday there occurred a slight thunderstorm and hail, but not sufficient of the latter to do any harm to the blossom which now covers all the fruit trees on the south side of the hills. On the north side the Rhododendrons are bursting into flower, under another fortnight these trees will be a blaze of red among the dark foliage of the oaks. This flowering is all earlier than usual and our daily temperature is higher than the average, so that people say a heavy shower of rain is required, but the winter rains and snow have not been much short of the normal, a total of 6·31 inches having fallen since December as compared with an average of 8·33 inches. With the departure of winter and the approach of spring cleaning up and repainting are the order of the day. The Government of India offices are all being turned out preparatory to the return of their occupants, but among these occupants there will be many and considerable changes.

Sir Richard Dane that compleat angler takes leave this summer and will not return; General Scott who was up here for a week will, on the abolition of his department, leave India for good and Mr. Erle Richards, the Legal Member, lays down his portfolio on the 15th of next month and so far as Simla is concerned, will then be known to us no more, while among the temporary departures will be Messrs. Meston and Maxwell, Generals Sclater and Cowans and many others.

But though the "personnel" of Simla alters so largely, Simla itself changes very little. No ordinary visitor to Simla would credit the fact that there had ever been a Simla Improvement Committee or that sweeping changes had been proposed. It is believed that air passages have been or are about to be driven through the main bazaar which will be beneficial to the health and welfare of that over-crowded area, but these are very little in evidence to the ordinary visitor, while on the other hand there is no sign apparent of the new road from the old P. W. D. Secretariat to the Mythe, the demolition of the the Lukker Bazaar as it is understood been abandoned and there are, of course, no outward indications of work on the hydro-electric scheme the establishment of which was appointed last October and work on which is in progress. On the extreme outskirts of the station there are some changes. A way in the extreme east from the Mall opposite the Convent a new road takes off and thence runs on a gentle downward gradient along the hill-side of Jakko to the back of Barnes Court. About two hundred yards before reaching Barnes Court another road takes off from this new road and running gentle up hill passes between Forest Hill and Forest Lodge, whence it will eventually run along the south face of Jakko as far as the gates of the U. S. Club estate where for the present it will stop. Right at the opposite end of the station beyond Viceregal Lodge there are also some signs of activity. The road round Summer Hill is partially completed. The end which debouches on the road close to the Heselmere Gardens is practically finished, but the other end which will come out near Grassmere, etc., has not yet appeared. Eventually it will come past a house called Blarney run along the hill side, over the Summer. Hill Tunnel, above the Summer Hill Railway Station and thence along the side of the hill to the west of Viceregal Lodge joining the present road at Delville close to the Boileau Gunj Bazaar. All these roads appear to be in a very unfinished condition. They are covered in places with blocks of stone and trunks of trees and the absence of any outside wall gives them a singularly crude and unfinished appearance. It is invariably dangerous for the layman to make remarks on technical matters and it is quite possible that it may not be feasible to employ many men on road making in the Hills, but to the man in the street it would appear that there was very little work being done compared with the amount of work to do. The road on the north side of Viceregal Lodge leading from the Guard House to Summer Hill has been realigned so as to do away with the awkward dip which existed in the road as formerly laid down and a strong wall has been built where there was a bad slip on to the Railway two years ago. This road also is at present impassible except for foot passengers as the greater part of it is a mass of rocks and stones. From this road and about 100 yards west of the Guard House the new road to Annandale takes off. It runs below the group of houses occupied by the Police Guard and the Bodyguard and along the hill side below the yarrows finally sticking the long road to Annandale about half way down.

There has it is understood been considerable delay in the progress of the work on the charlet of the United Service Club at the old Band Stand owing to the non-arrival of necessary steel and iron work, and it is now doubtful if the building will be ready for occupation before June. The basement is, however nearly completed and on this will be erected a building in the style of an old fashioned Swiss chalet. The entrance will be on the western side at the head of a slight incline from the Mall, and the Rickshaws will then pass round the face of the building descending to the Mall again on the eastern side, there will thus be none of the crush and discomfort which attended the arrival and departure of a large number of Rickshaws on the steep slope of the old chalet.

In the Simla Improvement Committee's report it is stated that the Committee are in favour of a visitors tax in some form as such a tax is eminently fair in principal and should be realisable from the casual visitors as well as from others. They therefore recommended that a visitors tax should be imposed on all adult persons officials and non-officials living in Simla in the station ward for the whole or any part of the year or season except persons who occupy their own houses or who rent houses for occupation. Persons who live in hotels or in the club do not in the opinion of the Committee at present pay their proper share of municipal taxation and the Committee proposed that the tax should be fixed at Rs. 10 per mensem, with a minimum of Rs. 5 for a period not exceeding 14 days and a maximum of Rs. 30 for the year. The Committee at the same time propose that the dog tax should be enhanced and that it might be suitably fixed at Rs. 3 for one dog, Rs. 8 for two, Rs. 15 for three and Rs. 10 for each dog in excess of three. Apparently these recommendations have been approved of by the Simla Municipality as at the last meeting of that body it was decided to draw up bye-laws for the imposition of a visitors tax and for the enhancement of the dog tax in accordance with the views of the Improvement Committee. It is understood that the Managers of Hotels and the Secretary of the Club will be made responsible for reporting to the Municipal Secretary the arrival of visitors so that should the new bye-laws come into force this season visitor residents at the hotels or club must be prepared to pay from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 each adult person according as their stay in the summer capital be long or short.

MUSSOORIE.

March 19.—Mussoorie is now ready for the exigencies of the coming season; most of the shops and all the schools are open, Woodstock College being the last to enter the lists, having opened on the 18th. There is really every prospect that the hydro-electric scheme will be in working order in April, and the water-supply scheme seems really to have "caught on," whatever, may be the feeling against electric light. The hotels in the station will be connected with the electric water supply and so absurd is the future of the electric water works that the Municipal Board has engaged a qualified plumber for the purpose of laying on water to private houses. These arrangements will very much lessen the hot weather water difficulty.

Another matter which has engaged Municipal attention is the local meat supply. It is not too much say that last year this was insufficient and bad, and sold amid insanitary surroundings. But now it is to be hoped there will be a change for the better. To begin with a small meat-market, under Municipal supervision, has been opened near that part of the Landour Bazaar devoted to the sale of this delectable merchandise, where cleanliness and wholesomeness reigns supreme, and no meat is passed that is unfit for human consumption. Now it only remains to provide a sufficient supply for the needs of the station, which unfortunately cannot be effected through Municipal bye-laws, and must perforce be left to those enterprising persons who rule the roast beef and mutton, and contract for the supply of the same.

The Jhanda Mela at Dhera Dun, which is one of the delights of the indigenous population, is just over, and it is now possible to obtain workmen for the annual spring cleaning, which the station needs badly after the winter's wear and tear. Carpenters are still very scarce, while mat weavers for some unaccountable reason have doubled their charges. If things go on in this way house-owners will be compelled to ask the long suffering Municipality for a further rebate on furniture and repairs.

The European Cottage Hospital will open shortly, and will, no doubt, be as popular as ever as a means of restoration to health. Extensive alteration and improvements have been carried on there during the winter. New nurses quarters and an operating-room, which were much needed, have been built while the infectious ward is nearing completion, and will add greatly to the general usefulness of this valuable institution.

Apropos of maladries Mr. Pitkeathly, whose serious illness was in a large measure due to his unremitting attention to the hydro-electric scheme, is making a marvellous recovery from black water fever, and adds one more to these record cases which have recovered from this disease. Mr. Pitkeathly was most carefully looked after at the Evelyn Hall Nursing Home, and Major Austen Smith, our energetic Civil Surgeon has had charge of this extraordinary case, which reflects the greatest credit on nurses, doctors and the healing air on the top of Camel's Back.

The Mussoorie Polo Tournament and the Mussoorie Races will take place as usual in May, the former from the 24th to the 29th and the latter on the 13th and 15th. For the Races a programme of seven events for each day is promised. The Stewards are Colonel Rennie, Captain Murray, Mr. P. W. Mackinnon and Mr. C. Fitch who also acts as Honorary Secretary. For the convenience of owners stabling can be hired near the Race Course which owing to the mildness of the winter has not suffered any more damage than can be repaired with a single rake and shovel.

The Band of the Royal Irish is expected to play out in Mussoorie about the middle of April. The Rink will also open at the same time, emerging quite fresh from the attentions which are being bestowed on it at present. It is believed that some paint will be expended on the wood-work this year, and some of the craziest bent-wood chairs will warm the carpenters at their chilly toils.

The crop reports from the district are most favourable; in fact local authorities state that the Dun and the fields of the surrounding Mussoorie villages have not looked so thriving for years. At the same time rain is badly wanted. There was a very slight shower on the morning of the 17th, which however hardly laid the dust and much less soaked the fields. However it is not such a very ill-wind and that does not blow up a hail-storm, and fruit prospects are unusually good, while the very finest vegetables are selling comparatively cheap.

CHITTAGONG.

March, 18.—With the departure of the cold weather, there has been the usual cessation of festivities and social amenities, and we seem to lie back limp a jaded humanity and inert, unless some very special occasion arises and then we bestir ourselves to action. This has been the lethargic state here for a month or so.

Tennis continues, and a Golf Tournament is being played and Football and Hockey have been started again. The Soccerites are well to the front, but there is a desire to introduce the Rugby game.

A Tennis Tea was given at the Chittagong Railway Institute last evening, and a Tennis Match was contested during the afternoon. Messrs. George James, and Lask, represented Pahartali, and Messrs. Higgins and Simpson played for Chittagong. The latter won.

Mr. Claude Routh the Honorary Secretary of the Chittagong Club and Mrs. Routh have proceeded Home on furlough, and last Sunday they were accorded a "Farewell" at the Club when a purse was presented to them in recognition of their services for the well being of the affairs of the Club.

The Hon. Mr. Vernon Woods the Agent of the A. B. Railway and Mrs. Woods have also gone Home on furlough, and there have been some changes in the Executive. Mr. James Stuart officiates as Agent and Mr. A. J. Cooper as Traffic Manager while Mr. Cranfard Lindsay acts as District Traffic Superintendent of the Chittagong District.

It is stated that the Sailors Resort will be located at the jetties shortly, the Resort being converted into a Marine Club. This will have many advantages for our sailors and others who go "down to the Sea in ships" as it will have many home comforts and will be far removed from the town.

WANTED A MAN FOR THE EARTHQUAKE.

The "Times" has the unpleasant task of publishing what it calls a disappointing picture of the maladministration, or rather, perhaps, of the non-administration, of the funds which have been sent to Italy, from so many portions of the civilised world, for the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquakes; and which so far, might apparently almost as well have remained in the possession of the donors.

"Our Correspondent puts aside every suggestion of wrongful appropriation of money; and explains the unfortunate conditions which still exist by saying that the principal relief committee in Rome, composed of men of the highest character and integrity, has simply failed to rise to the level of the emergency with which it is called upon to deal. The members of this committee appear to be overwhelmed by the very magnitude of the evils which it should be their first duty to strive against and to overcome.

"It matters little to the starving and half-naked populations at many of the scenes of the disaster that at some future time some definite provision is likely to be made for such of them as may survive to benefit by it; the immediate necessity is for the conveyance of food and clothing to the localities, many of them compartively inaccessible, in which they are urgently required, and for the erection of temporary shelters where buildings have been destroyed.

"The inaction of the Central Committee is the less excusable, inasmuch as the various local and foreign relief committees appear to have shown them excellent examples; but so large a portion of the total sum contributed was sent to the central fund, and is still awaiting the decisions of there by whom it is controlled, that many of these committees are at the end of their resources and are compelled to remain helpless spectators of misery which they are no longer able to alleviate.

"The case is manifestly not so much one for a committee as for a man; and, if the King of Italy could appoint a single competent administrator for the suffereing districts, with an adequate staff of capable helpers, and with a capacity to realise that the money entrusted to his care was intended to be spent in supplying the requirements of the emergency, an infinite amount of suffering, which at present appears to be inevitable, might in all probability be averted.

"Our Special Correspondent, writing from Messina, six weeks after the earthquake, called attention to the contrast between the relief organisation of Italy and that established at San Francisco a short time before and with such a contrast before their eyes, the contributors to the relief funds can hardly be satisfied with the way in which those funds have been either expended or husbanded. Our Correspondent refers at the close of his letter with singular moderation to the circumstance that a telegram of his, conveying an outline of some of the facts set forth in his letter, was recently refused transmission by the censorship.

"Those particular facts, we may add, were culled from messages which had appeared in one of the Government's own organs, the "Popolo Romano," from its Special Correspondents in Sicily. Such an exercise of the censorship is in itself ludicrous, and it is hardly necessary to point out that in the twentieth century an endeavour to conceal facts is not calculated either to be successful, or to diminish the anxieties of those who have contributed to the relief of the sufferers, and whose sympathies are still active with regard to them."

THE Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), His Excellency the Portuguese Minister (Marquis de Soveral), Viscount Althorp (Lord Chamberlain), the Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.. (Chancellor of the Exchequer), had audiences of the King on March 3, and the following had the honour of being received by His Majesty:—The Earl of Durham, Viscount Esher, Lord Marcus Beresford, Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P., and Mr. Arthur James. Previous to the Court in the evening the Earl of Durham was introduced into the King's presence, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the Insigaia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In his charming introduction to the new edition of Wells's "Joseph and his Brethren" Mr. Watts-Dunton tells us that, when a young man, he came, in his father's library, on an old "Edinburgh Review" having an article, aseribed to Hazlitt, in which the volume containing Coleridge's "Christabel" and "Kubla Khan" was pitilessly handled. Now, no young man ever takes it anything but hotly to hear a favourite poet disparaged, and Mr. Watts-Dunton confesses to having had ever since a certain aversion from William Hazlitt. The article in question is quite inexcusable. The writer of it is utterly inappreciative of a body of poetry which has proved dawn in the east and "kindling skies" to the century that has elapsed since its publication. "Kubla Khan" makes him sleepy, and he quotes derisively the exquisite opening stanza. He supposes the spell of Geraldine was manufactured by jumbling words together at random. With the exception of the passage on estranged friends—and even that, he declares, is but so-so—the writer says that "the thing before us is utterly destitute of value. It exhibits from beginning to end not a ray of genius." With the exception noted, "there is literally not one couplet in the publication before us which would be reckoned poetry or even sense were it found in the corner of a newspaper or upon the window of an inn." Malignity creeps in when he describes the whole as a "mixture of raving and drivelling," and the writer's harping on the "anodyne" which induced the sleep in which "Kubla Khan" was composed is entirely in the spirit of that style of criticism to which, in the "Blackwood" writers, Hazlitt himself took exception, and to to which he once said, the proper retaliation would be an attack on Sir Walter Scott beginning with the club-foot.

THE AUTHORSHIP.

There can be little doubt of Hazlitt's authorship of this egregious article, and the only thing that can be said in part extention of his conduct is that he was writing not as William Hazlitt the friend of Coleridge, but, proud of his connection with the review, impersonally and as a typical "Edinburgh" Reviewer. He did not write to lacerate the poet's feelings but to amuse his readers, and was only indifferent whether he lacerated or not. Still, Coleridge took it very sorely, and that for two reasons. It vexed him to find that a poem which pleased bounteously when recited in private did not please when printed. Lamb had foreseen this contingency. On hearing of the impending publication of "Kubla Khan" he wrote to Wordsworth that Coleridge recites that poem "so enchantingly that it irradiates and brings heaven and Elysian bowers into my parlour while he sings or says it; but," he adds, "there is an observation 'Never tell thy dreams,' and I am almost afraid that 'Kubla Khan' is an owl that won't bear daylight. I fear lest it should be discovered by the lantern of typography and clear reducing to letters no better than nonsense or no sense." The other reason was that not only was Hazlitt Coleridge's friend, but that repeatedly, in the poet's presence and elsewhere, he had declared "Christabel" the finest poem of its kind in the language.

THE PEACOCK NOVEL.

Readers will scan in vain the list of volumes in the new batch of "Everyman's Library" for another of the Peacock novels. One volume—number 327 in the collection,—containing "Headlong Hall" and "Nightmare Abbey," was issued last June, and seven months is long enough to wait for another. Can there have been any mistake about the introdustory notice to the volume already published? It is the most admirable possible memoir of Peacock, and promised an edition complete enough to include even the unfinished romance "Sir Calidore." But the notice was undated, and was by the late "Richard Garnett." Now Mr. Garnett had published a complete edition of Peacock in 1891, "with memoir." Can this be the same memoir, transferred without the necessary correction to what was to be not an edition but a single volume? If so it is to be hoped that Mr. Rhys will correct the error, not by eliminating the peecant sentence in future reissues, but by completing the edition, so that lovers of the "Everyman" "format" may be able to put upon their shelves a homogeneous Peacock.

RICHARD JEFFERIES.

Many of Jefferies's best pages first appeared in the "Manchester Guardian," and in a letter reproduced in facsimile in this book he alludes to the editor as "the only person," with one other, Mr. C. J. Longman, who has shown an interest in my fate." But there are few personal touches in this book. It is by far the completest biography we have, but it tells us curiously little about the man except what we can find in his writings and the bare facts of his life; his birth and death are recorded, and his marriage and fatherhood, but we are shown scarcely any pictures of his human relations, and no record whatever of any friendships he may have had. "Something there was in him, perhaps," says his biographer, alvin to his uncomfortable humour, which unconciously repelled—something that creeps into his writings, particularly in the more empathic parts, and gives us a twinge as at an unpleasant voice." Sensitive, shy, proud, a mystic of the peculiarly English type, a lover of beauty in form and substance, in flesh and spirit, but fretted by the sickly egotism of the invalid, he was probably a very difficult man to approach, and it seems to have been almost impossible to known him intimately. Such a nature, it often happens, is less reserved in his writings than he who has filled his daily life with easy intimacies, and the pulse of Richard Jefferies beats, in his maturer work, for all the world to see. Few men have put themselves into words with such unconsidered variety. He expressed the whole range of a man's experience in the open air. This was not done without risks and some loss. He commented on many matters of his day and country. His lonely, retiring, and yet emphatic egoism made a hundred mistakes, narrow, ill-considered, splenetic, fatuous. He was big enough to take these risks, and he made his impression by his sympathies, his creation, not by his antipathies. He is on the side of health, of beauty, of strength, of truth, of improvement in life to be wrought by increasing honesty, subtlety, tenderness, courage, and foresight. Jefferies came slowly to his full powers. His first writings have a peculiar crudeness akin to that of Shelley's early prose James Thomson's early verse, a crudeness full of promise; dying in his fortieth year, his mind was still on its upward flight and seemed to have only just attained steadiness and strength. He is now known very widely for his essays, but some of his most beautiful writing is surely in "The Dewy Morn," in "Bevis," in "Amaryllis at the Fair," and we have never been able to understand the lack of enterprise in republishing these in worthy editions. "He beginneth not with obscure definitions, which must blur the margent with interpretations and load the memory with doubtfulness; but he commeth to you with words set in delightful propotion, . . . and with a tale, forsooth, he commeth unto you, with a tale which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney-corner." Jefferies's delicate observation was the result of passionate interest, not of deliberate and painful effort. The "disciplined habit to see" was less the result of study (though he was a close student too) than of the worship and joy which nature created in him and which prepared his senses and his mind for impression. Burroughs says, "You must have the bird in your heart before you can see it on the bush," and the heart of Jefferies was full of song-birds.

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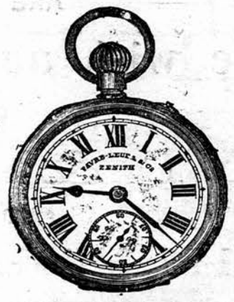

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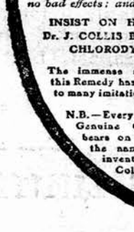

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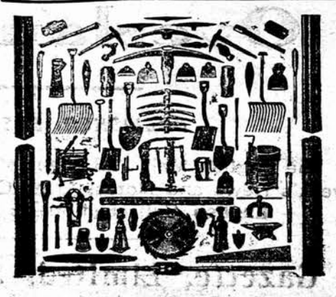

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